The Literary Digest

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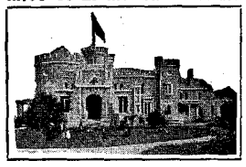

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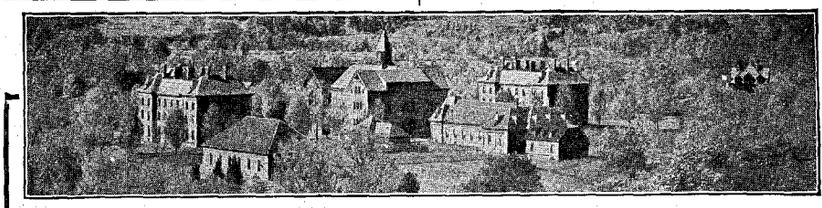

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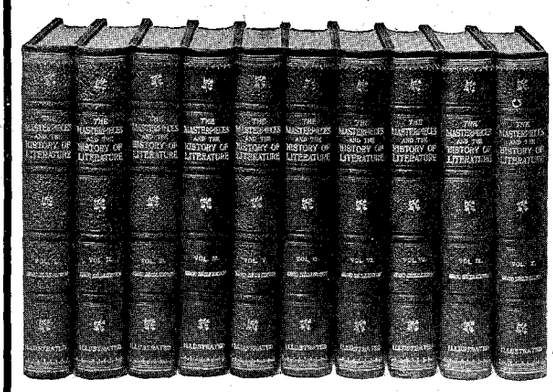

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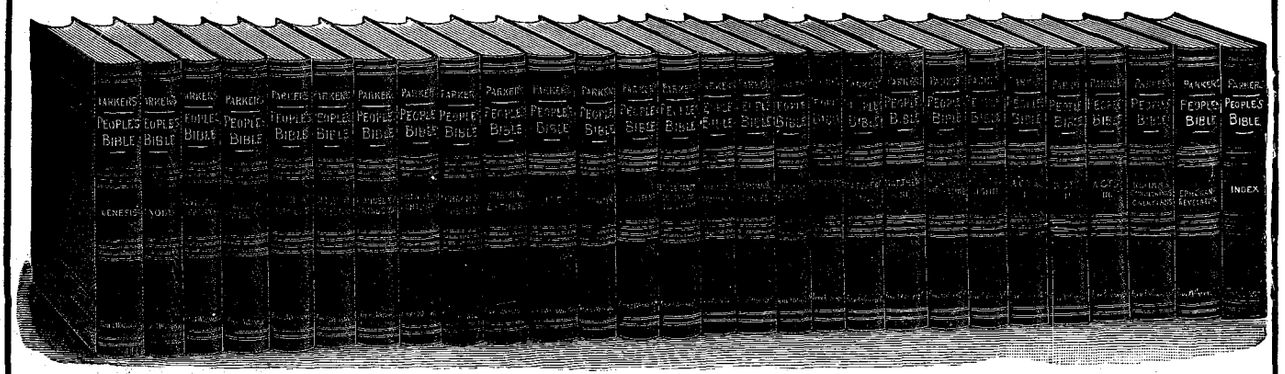

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IS IT THE BODY OF PAUL JONES?

THE possibility that the American and French governments are going through a series of elaborate ceremonies over the body of some unknown Frenchman which they are mistaking for the body of John Paul Jones creates a situation that may easily turn from the sublime to the reverse. The American press, therefore, are reviewing with considerable concern the evidences that the leaden casket found in the almost forgotten cemetery on the Rue Grange-aux-Belles in Paris holds all that was mortal of the famous sea-ranger of the Revolution. The two governments have officially accepted the body as that of the Admiral, but nevertheless there are many doubting Thomases who are not satisfied with the identification. General Porter, our ambassador to France, who found the body after a long and expensive search, is satisfied that this body is the true one, but he had few reliable facts to aid him in the proof. As the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says, in summing up the case:

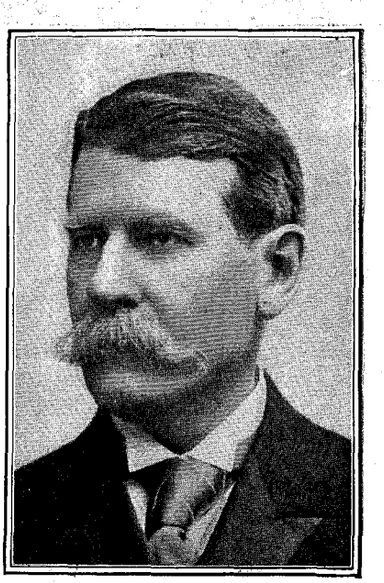
"The grave of John Paul Jones could not be located, and his coffin was not marked, but it was known that the coffin was of lead, and that the body was packed in a certain way and that it was buried at a certain cemetery. The age of John Paul Jones was known and the teeth and hair corresponded to the teeth and hair of a man of that age. It is known that the Admiral was dark complexioned and that he had brown hair. His height was also known and it was ascertained, as was to be expected, that the length of his body when laid out was a little longer than the height of the Admiral when standing. . . . . .

"For the further guidance of the experts there were two busts of the Admiral, one by Houdon, whose name is familiar to Virginians, and the other from a Philadelphia gallery. The Houdon bust was mainly used and measurements were made, according to the latest scientific system, of the face and body under examination. . . . .

"But that was not all. The hair of the subject resurrected was enclosed in a linen bag, and this bag contained a curious letter, which, looked at in one position, was a 'P', and turned upside became a 'J.' The experts were satisfied that this was an anagram representing the initials of the Admiral's name."

Altho there was no plate or mark on the coffin, nor any recognizable garment or trinket within it except as mentioned above, yet the facts that it was made of lead and agreed in other respects with records regarding it, and was found just where it was expected that it would be found, led General Porter to believe that his discovery was the identical coffin to which Colonel Blackden, the closest friend of John Paul Jones, referred when he said in speaking of the interment:

"His body was placed in a leaden coffin, so that in case the United States, which he had so essentially served, and with so much honor, should claim his remains they might the more readily be removed."



From a recent photo taken in Paris.
GEN. HORACE PORTER,

Who made the search for the body of Paul Jones at his own expense, after Congress failed to provide the necessary funds.

But of course the best evidence as to identity is the investigation and report of the two experts who made an autopsy of the corpse immediately after it was exhumed. These men were Dr. Capitan, professor of anthropology, and Dr. Papillaut, assistant director of the laboratory of anthropology at the *École des Hautes Études* in Paris. In the report Dr. Papillaut says: "I have not absolutely asserted that this is the body of Admiral Jones, but I believe that I have accumulated proofs which render doubt very difficult." The body was wonderfully preserved. "The skin was tanned, mummified, but altogether intact," says the report, and so the examining doctors had no trouble in comparing the physical traits of the body with the details of Jones's physique as known from memoirs of the time and information concerning the disease of which he died. But the verification which was most satisfying was the remarkable similarity noticed between the dead man's head and the bust by Houdon which the Admiral considered to be his best likeness. Dr. Papillaut in the report on this comparison says:

"With the two busts of Houdon I was able to obtain results far more precise and interesting. One of these busts belongs to the Marquis de Biron; it is a rough cast, graceful and spirited, representing rather an elegant courtier than a mariner of vaunted bravery. The other bust, the original of which is in Philadelphia, but which has a plaster replica in the Trocadéro Museum, seems to have been modeled more exactly. On it Houdon appears to have aimed chiefly at the likeness. In this bust we took measures and verified the morphological characters capable of determining identity. The roots of the hair, shape of the eye-socket, form of the forehead, and root of the nose were identical in the bust and in the corpse. Professor Hervé, who helped in the operation, even pointed out a particular disposition of the ear cartilages, in which the corpse agreed with the bust.

"But it was the measurement of the height of the face, of the

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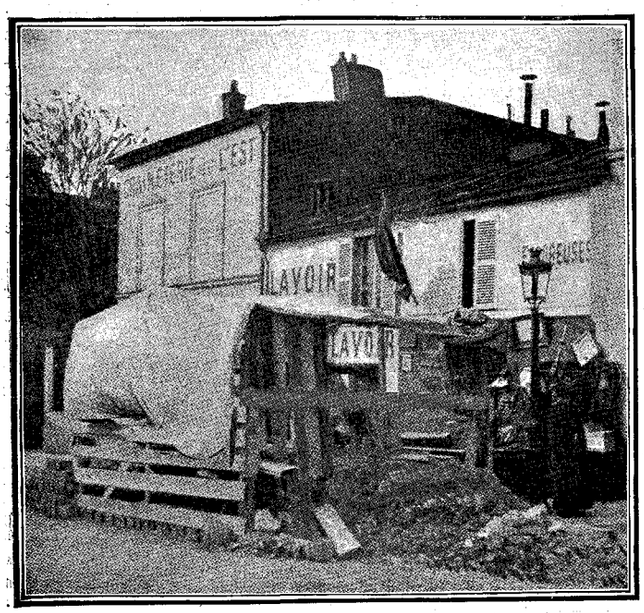
This portrait bears some resemblance to the one on our cover, which is taken from an elaborate frontispiece to a life of Jones published in 1825, by the Register of the Navy.

WHICH IS PAUL JONES?

The dissimilarity of these portraits, all dating back to the years just after the Revolution, suggests the difficulties which harassed General Porter in his search.

minimum frontal diameter, and of the chin and the rest which astonished me by its coincidences. The agreement was within one millimeter. Now, while artists always take exact measures, they have a tendency, often in order to emphasize some characteristic, to wander two or three millimeters from the real measure. Thus, Dalou, who was a very exact artist, made even important errors; he allowed me to measure some of his portraits and compare them with the model. I verified that he made changes or exaggerations often on purpose, but sometimes he did not notice. I have never verified in any modern artist's work so exact a relation between model and portrait as that which I found between Houdon's bust and the head of the corpse I was examining."

Such, in substance, is the proof as to the identity of the body which the United States Government believes to be that of the man who first raised the Stars and Stripes over an ocean vessel, and made the name of America feared and respected on all seas by his victories over the *Drake* and the *Serapis*. To the Louisville *Courier-Journal* the proof is "complete and convincing." But Mr. Park Benjamin, who has made a careful study of the case for *The Independent*, of New York, raises the query as to whether a juror in a murder trial would "bring in a verdict of guilty solely on proof of the *corpus delicti* here advanced," or if such proof would even justify anybody to go to the expense of transporting the supposed body of a relative from a foreign country to his native land for burial in the family plot.



WHERE THE BODY WAS FOUND,
Site of the old cemetery of St. Louis, now covered by a laundry.

DOUBTS ABOUT OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

THE time may never come when the newspaper economists will agree whether it is better for us to buy more than we sell, or sell more than we buy. The figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, as gathered by the Washington authorities, show that we exported about $400,000,000 worth of goods more than we imported during that period. Exports and imports both, it appears, were the highest we have known, the former standing at over $1,515,000,000, and the latter at over $1,115,000,000. Most of the press call this excess of exports over imports a "favorable balance of trade," and the New York *Times* (Dem.) speaks for many observers when it says that these figures are "full of encouragement."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, however, in spite of this magnificent showing, does not think that our foreign trade is yet large enough for a nation of the size and wonderful resources of the United States; and thus remarks:

"There will doubtless be much congratulation on the increase of our foreign trade, especially in the value of exports, but it has not yet reached proportions to be proud of in comparison with that of other commercial nations. It is still far below that of Great Britain and not equal to that of Germany, in spite of our vastly greater area and natural resources and much larger population. This is of course due primarily to the fact that we have continued to develop industries and domestic markets to a greater extent than older countries, and have a greater growth of internal trade, but at the same time we have reached a point where foreign commerce is of great importance to the continuation of this very process of internal development and domestic prosperity, and to facilitate it we need to make new adjustments of commercial policy. We must promote instead of obstruct the exchange of surplus products. Our highest record of foreign trade is still a low one for a country of such natural capacity."

The Financier, of New York, in commenting upon the fine balance of trade which the records show to be running in favor of the United States, opens a very interesting subject for discussion. It declares that if all the international movements were taken into

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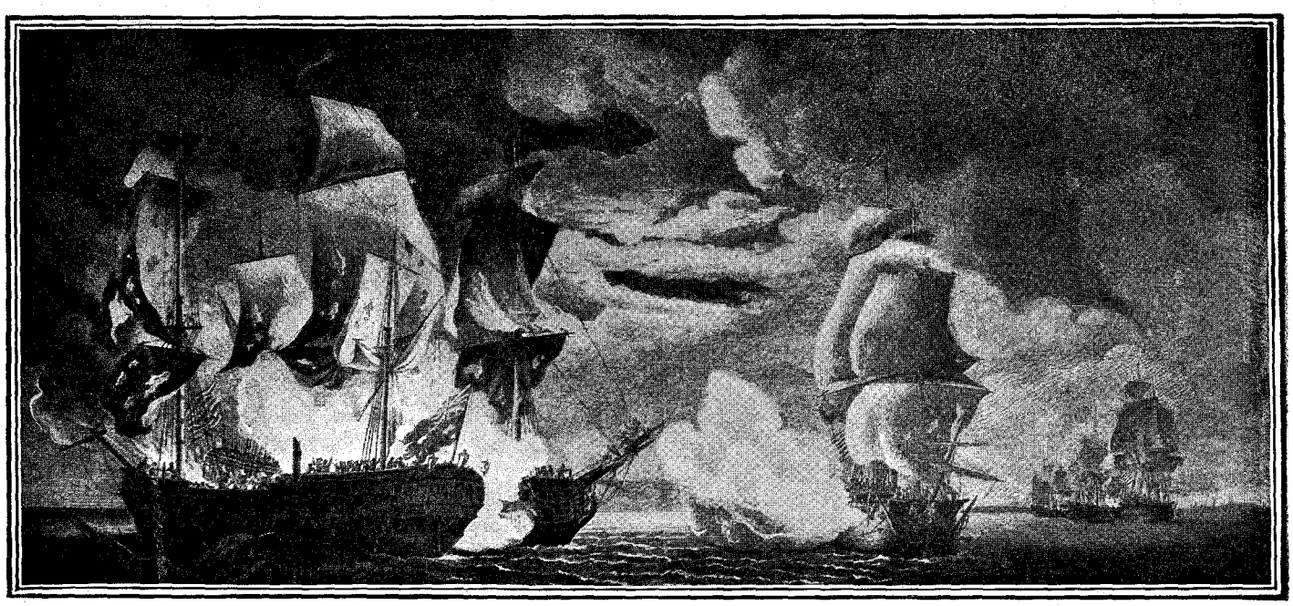
account, a condition quite unfavorable to this country would be disclosed. The "invisible" balance, *The Financier* contends, is constantly against the United States. This "invisible" balance is so called, because it is not directly traceable—being composed of such items as freights, insurance, undervalued imports, interest on securities held abroad, and, above all, the expenditures of tourists in Europe. These expenses of travelers are placed as high as $600,000,000. Says *The Financier:*

ONE OF THE HOUDON BUSTS OF JONES.
The remarkable agreement between the measurements of these busts and the body found in Paris, is the main proof of the latter's genuineness. This bust is in Philadelphia.

"The basis for so enormous an estimate is the vast increase in the item of expenditures by tourists, represented by travelers' credits. This item alone has heretofore been calculated at $150,000,000, but it is now claimed to be $400,000,000. As this is about the only one of the items which can be traced with reasonable accuracy, through the issuance of credits by our bankers, it may be of interest to consider the substantiability of the claim. It seems to be supported in great part by the results of an investigation which was recently made by a French banker who traced expenditures of American tourists in Europe by means of ascertainable data obtained in Paris. This is the Mecca of all foreign tourists, and that gay capital is almost constantly thronged during the season, not only by the overrich, who have money to lavish, but by the less wealthy who find opportunities for enjoyment at a reasonable expenditure. Almost daily, reports are given currency of the purchase, by some extravagantly disposed American, who is seeking notoriety through such reports, of some article of great value; the craze for automobiles of foreign manufacture has contributed to enormous expenditures for these machines, and the records of the seizure bureau at our custom-houses afford evidences of vast outlays for costly souvenirs of the 'grand tour.' Therefore it may be assumed that the Parisian tradesmen are more greatly benefited through the gratification by American tourists of their desire for display than are the merchants at any other of the important centers of Europe, tho these are unquestionably well patronized. Hence it seems reasonable to suppose that the enormous expenditures above noted by tourists are not greatly overestimated. . . . . .

"PAUL JONES, THE PIRATE."
An old cartoon published in England and now in the Navy Department in Washington.

"Recently we made an estimate, based upon the returns of the Bureau of Statistics for eleven months ending with May, which [then] indicated an apparent balance of $458,000,000, including merchandise, gold and silver, for the year ending June 30. We at that time deducted $150,000,000 as the most reasonably estimated 'invisible' balance for the twelve months, which left approximately $308,000,000 as the probable actual balance. Had the amount of the 'invisible' balance been assumed to be $300,000,000,



CAPTURE OF THE "SERAPIS" BY THE "BON HOMME RICHARD."
From an old engraving, dated 1781, now in the Navy Department in Washington. This picture represents the *Alliance* firing a broadside into the two ships, either by accident, or, as more commonly supposed, through her French captain's jealousy of Jones.

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which did not then appear probable, the net results of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year would have been approximately $158,000,000. If we now assume the new estimate of $600,000,000 'invisible' balance to be correct, the result will show an indebtedness to Europe on our international trade of $142,000,000, which, as is above noted, will be due almost wholly to the enormously increased expenditures of American tourists abroad that have been made possible because of our abounding prosperity."

LESSONS OF THE RACE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

THE Northern newspapers, other than the local press, have practically nothing to say in regard to the race riot which broke out in New York on July 14, and which has been held in suppression since only by a strong force of police. But the Southern dailies have been quick to condemn such lawlessness and, incidentally, to pour some hot shot into the ranks of their Northern critics. "Wouldn't it be well for the South," says the Charleston (S. C.) *Post*, "to send a committee, composed of Governor Vardaman of Mississippi and Senator Tillman of South Carolina to Oyster Bay for the purpose of appealing to the President to stop these race riots in his native city of New York?" The Columbia (S. C.) *State* says that "if one may judge from frequent signs, there is race antipathy in New York as intense as anywhere in the country," but the New York *Evening Post* says that these riots are not the result of special antagonism against the blacks, for, it adds, the Hebrews "have had their experience of police and mob lawlessness, while the older inhabitants can remember many an East Side attack on Irish and Italian citizens."

The riot seems to have had no definite cause. One story has it that the trouble started through an attack by white street urchins on an old clothes pedler, who was also white. A negro boy was attacked for defending the pedler, and a negro ruffian attempted to shoot a policeman who was helping to protect the pedler's black ally. Thereupon the white and negro residents of the street began a "free-for-all" fight in which the pistol played a prominent part. The riot lasted several hours and two hundred and fifty policemen were required to restore order. The New York *Tribune*, in an editorial on the incident, comes to the conclusion that "the negro is far better off in the South." To quote:

"It is our duty to condemn the spirit thus shown even more pointedly than we have condemned the spirit which underlies the South's summary treatment of its negro criminals. The negro in New York is not free from blame. Undoubtedly, by his own vicious and disorderly conduct, he often invites the hostility of his white neighbors But the negro is here as a weak and to some extent an ostracized element in our population. He is the 'under dog' in our industrial as well as in our social system. It is, therefore, all the more important that we should give him a 'square deal.' . . . . . .

"Beyond doubt the condition of the negro who settles in New York is anything but encouraging. The necessity of living in colonies and of thus being brought as a mass in contact with neighbors who are far from welcoming such an association, and who are generally of the lower order of whites, vicious and disorderly, invites race enmities, while the closing of so many fields of labor makes industrial progress difficult. Frankly, the negro is far better off in the South, where labor conditions suit him and he is a controlling factor in the labor market. But, if he comes here in spite of these discouragements, his lot should not in justice be made harder by subjecting him to the terrors of race proscription and indiscriminate mob violence at the hands of our white 'toughs.'"

The Northern people are confronted with a negro problem, thinks the New Orleans *Picayune*, which is sure to become more serious. That paper says:

"Despite race riots in the Northern States, negroes will go thither. The negroes have been taught by the great sectional war which was waged in their behalf, and by the utterances of many writers and speakers in the Northern press, that in the States north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers they will enjoy political and social equality with the whites. It makes no difference what may be the disposition of the Northern whites toward the negroes, the latter fully believe that their dream of absolutely equal social and political relations with the whites are to be enjoyed there.

"Wherefore it is that the negroes are going northward in constantly increasing numbers, and this movement of population will be always encouraged and stimulated by the fact that they will underwork the whites, and there will be a constantly increasing demand for their services. . . . . .

"It was supposed that the freed negroes would remain in the South and never invade the North on any account, but the invasion goes on, and like those of the Goths and other barbarians into the Roman Empire, they were peaceably at first, but even the peaceable influx of the barbarians brought many evils, which finally became calamitous in the extreme. The Northern people are already realizing that they have a negro problem on their hands. When they shall get millions more of negroes among them, all of whom are imbued with the notion that race equality awaits them, the situation will be all the more serious."

MIKADO—"I'm ready."
—Hager in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

THE WAY IT LOOKS TO A MAN UP A TREE.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

VICTIMS.

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1, N. N. Zwow; 2, F. I. Roditcheff; 3, Count de Zwow; 4, F. A. Golovine; 5, Kovalevsky; 6, Count Dolgoroukoff; 7, Count Troubetzkoff; 8, Nowossiltzeff; 9, Count Chakowsky; 10, Baron P. Z. Korf; 11, Count Heyden, president of the delegation of zemstvos; 12, J. J. Petrovnkevitch; 13, M. P. Fedoroff; 14, A. N. Nikitine.

This deputation called upon the Czar at Peterhof on June 19. Prince Troubetzkoff, of Moscow, and Mr. M. P. Federoff, of St. Petersburg, addressed him at considerable length. Mr. J. J. Petrovnkevitch has spent many years in exile for his liberal views, Mr. F. I. Roditchef is another famous radical, and Count Chakowsky is known as the "anarchist prince." The Czar shook hands with the entire deputation and made an address which brought expressions of satisfaction even from the radicals.

THE ZEMSTVO DEPUTATION TO THE CZAR.

THE ZEMSTVO CONGRESS AND THE RUSSIAN POLICE.

CONSIDERABLE surprise is experienced by the American press at the mild treatment of the zemstvo delegates in Moscow by the police. "The procedure of the Moscow police was characterized by a mildness and moderation which would not have been looked for in the Fifth Ward of Philadelphia," remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*; and the New York *Times* observes that "if the business had been conducted in the New York manner, there would have been some night-stick practise." The congress, so the despatches tell us, was held in the palace of Prince Dolgoroukoff, whose portrait appears in the accompanying group, and Count Heyden, also in the group, presided. Just as F. A. Golovine (standing in the rear in the picture) was assuring the delegates that no interference with the gathering was expected, the chief of police, with numerous officers, entered and announced that the meeting had been prohibited. As this did not seem to disconcert the delegates in the least, he began taking their names. Several delegates exclaimed, "Write down the whole of Russia!", and many persons present who were not delegates insisted that their names be taken too. This done, the police, instead of dispersing this forbidden meeting, actually remained as interested spectators, and when the afternoon session was over, each delegate as he passed out handed his visiting card to the chief of police. At the evening session a resolution condemning the reform scheme of Minister of the Interior Boulyguine was passed by acclamation, and on the next day, Thursday, a proposal to petition the Czar on the subject of the constitution was rejected. "We have appealed to the Emperor in vain, we now appeal to the people!" declared Mr. J. J. Petrovnkevitch, the former exile, and he added that a revolution was inevitable, and that it was their duty to prevent, if possible, the accompaniment of bloodshed. This was too much for Prince Rostkovski, who declared such language revolutionary, and left the room. The congress indorsed a constitution by a vote of 220 to 7, and it will be submitted to the local zemstvos and dumas and be brought up again at another congress next month.

The New York *Tribune* and Brooklyn *Eagle* think that the Moscow police adopted the wisest course, for harsh measures would have merely exasperated the people. This congress, believes the Brooklyn *Times*, "may have a place in history akin to that occupied by the Convention of the Estates in Paris that was the harbinger and inspiration of the French Revolution." Its delegates are not revolutionists now, adds the same paper, but the congress "may easily prove the prelude to revolution." To quote:

"The delegates are patriotic Russians and are urgent in their demand for constitutional government in place of the autocracy that has brought a great empire to the verge of ruin, nor do they hesitate to speak out boldly in denunciation of the evils of the present system. But they are not revolutionists; they are loyal subjects of the Czar, and they would, in their present mood oppose anything that would threaten to overturn the dynasty. Therefore, altho the police heard much more of free speech than they have been accustomed to, there was nothing that savored of treason to the Czar or that could justify them, even in Russia, in breaking up the assembly. This is the present mood of the council. The delegates demand the calling of a national assembly, to consist of representatives freely chosen by Russians of every class and every creed, which shall have power to frame a constitution. They concede to the Czar the power to veto any of the acts of the assembly, but they insist that the ministers shall be approved by the assembly and shall be responsible to that body, and also that all expenditures of money shall be controlled by the national legislature. These seem moderate demands, but in Russia they may well be regarded as revolutionary, and there is no reason to believe that the Czar has been sufficiently humbled by defeat as yet as to make it likely that they will be granted. The close of the war without further humiliation, and the return to Russia of the hosts now eating their hearts out in Manchuria, would relieve the Czar from the necessity for conciliating his subjects, and it would enable the police to shut off all manifestations of discontent by the old methods. Therefore, it may be expected that the Czar for the present will adopt toward his subjects the temporizing policy in which Russian statesmen are adept and postpone any definite action in regard to such reforms as the council of zemstvos may recommend. It will take a few more crushing defeats of the Russian armies to bring reform within reaching distance in Russia.

"Nevertheless, the meeting of the Moscow council is a significant event. It may easily prove the prelude to revolution."

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SOME HOT WEATHER REFLECTIONS.

"WHY not investigate the weather department for this recent very suspicious leak of hot air?" asked the Boston *Journal*, in the heat of the late hot wave, and the Washington *Star* did its best to cheer its readers by referring to "last winter's troubles with the furnace and the coal dealers' delinquencies and the blisters raised by the handle of the snow-shovel." Other editors showed their readers how much worse it could have been by presenting to them the history of hot waves and temperatures of the past. The hot wave spread over all the States last week, but the heat was especially severe in the eastern part of the Middle Atlantic States. The official temperature in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis, ranged from 90° to 98°, while the sidewalk thermometers on many occasions showed temperatures of 100° and some 110°. This frightfully hot weather caused hundreds of deaths, and the newspapers of all the large cities east of the Mississippi contained lists of dead and prostrated that looked like the reports of train wrecks. The high mortality last week was mostly among dwellers in the tenements. In New York alone, from July 9 to 20, inclusive, 233 deaths from the heat were reported. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago the people were permitted to sleep in the parks, and in New York it is estimated that 250,000 persons sought relief in that manner.

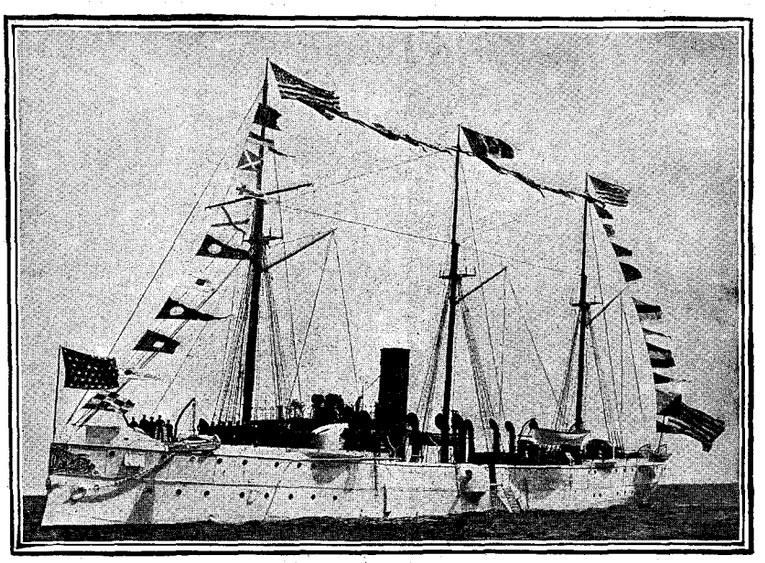
It is recalled that during the hot spell of 1901, 1,500 persons died, 800 of these deaths occurring in New York. The official temperature then ranged from 100° to 103° in an area extending from Kansas, Iowa, and surrounding States to the Atlantic coast. Tho not as fatal as previous hot spells, the late hot wave leads the New York *Tribune* to say that our strenuous life is responsible to a great extent for the deaths. It says:

"In various parts of the world people live in greater heat and greater humidity than ever afflicts us and are not prostrated. Of course, habit to a certain extent protects them. A sudden strain to which they are not used is not put upon them. They do not live at high pressure, even in cool weather, as we do, keeping close to the breaking point where any unaccustomed hardship causes trouble. But our suffering is chiefly caused by our stubborn failure in the period of torrid weather to make due concessions to the season. A large number of persons go to the country for the summer, a few stores and offices close early to let their employees rush off at a killing pace, less for rational rest than for a crowded hour of amusement; but the great mass of the people go on working day after day in torrid heat with no real precautions. They take risks, without being used to heat, which no Barbadoes darky would endure. The other day a painter, who persisted in working on the south side of a house in the broiling sun, fainted, fell off his ladder and broke his neck. In the tropics no sane man would put himself between the sun and a reflector which concentrated all the heat of the neighborhood upon him.

"The people of this country do not dress, they do not eat, and they do not work with any due regard for the weather. They have a certain pride in defying it. They do not go out to attend to their business early or suspend it until late, but persist in rushing about in the middle of the day. They eat impossible things in haste, drink vast quantities of all sorts of concoctions and rush on. Then they wonder when they have 'heat prostration.' Half of the heat prostration is indigestion, or some similar disorder brought on by foolish eating and drinking. In the hot weather every sudden illness from overindulgence is 'heat prostration,' just as in March every fit was meningitis. The weather is trying, but it is not half so bad to us as we are to ourselves."

THE "BENNINGTON" DISASTER.

"IT is one of the strange twists of fate," declares the New York *World*, "that a defective boiler on board the *Bennington* should have inflicted far greater disaster upon the American navy than two Spanish fleets were able to inflict in two history-making battles"; and the New York *Herald* observes that "it is difficult to account for it except on the theory that something other than the boiler was first exploded. One of the results doubtless will be a revival of the controversy as to the cause of the loss of the *Maine*." The accident, which is said to be unprecedented in the history of the United States navy, occurred on July 21 while the gunboat *Bennington* was about to sail from San Diego (Cal.) harbor to convoy the monitor *Wyoming* to Mare Island navy-yard, San Franciso. Steam was up and everything was in readiness when the starboard boilers exploded. There were really two explosions. The first took place in what is known as Boiler B, at the top of the lower furnace. The boiler was jammed back on Boiler A, and this was forced out of place and exploded. A dozen or more men were blown overboard by the force of the explosion. Captain Wentworth says he saw human bodies hurled more than one hundred feet upward, and when the smoke had cleared away only a few men could be seen on deck, while a number were floundering in the water. A good many of the latter were saved. The shock of the explosion penetrated every section of the ship, blood and ashes being found as far aft as the stern of the captain's cabin. Great damage was done, which compelled the beaching of the ship. At the time of the explosion, it is said, more than one hundred and ninety men were aboard the war-ship. Lieut. Newman K. Perry, Jr., and at least fifty-nine men were killed and forty-eight of the crew were seriously injured.



UNITED STATES GUNBOAT "BENNINGTON,"

Which was seriously damaged in San Diego harbor on July 21 by the explosion of two of her boilers. Fifty-nine of her crew were killed and forty-eight wounded.

The *Bennington* was among the first vessels built for the new navy, having been placed in commission in 1891. The boiler which first exploded was regarded as unsafe, for Commander Young declares that during a recent return from Honolulu the steam pressure was kept reduced in that particular one. However, the usual naval inquiry will be held to fix the responsibility for the disaster.

Admiral Melville, under whose direction the *Bennington* was built, says that the explosion may have been caused by defects in the boiler due to long service. He thus gives his view:

"Originally the *Bennington's* boilers were designed to carry 160

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pounds of steam pressure; but after this lapse of time that service pressure should have been reduced. Even after repairs the boilers would be necessarily weaker than when new. No such explosion could have occurred with the water-tube boilers now generally used in the United States navy.

"The terrible destruction indicated by the newspaper despatches could have been caused by the boiler explosion alone, without the explosion of the magazine. Unlike the water-tube boiler, where one or a dozen tubes might explode without destructive damage, except to life by escaping steam, the explosion of a boiler of the *Bennington's* type, especially because of the confined space with a tight armor-plate deck, could rend a vessel almost to pieces. It will be found possibly that many of the killed were scalded to death, as the escaping steam would fill every available space between decks, so that many of the crew in all likelihood died from that cause and not from shock or being struck down by rended iron work. . . . As to the actual cause of the *Bennington* explosion only future examination may fix the responsibility. It may be that even such examination or investigation may not disclose the actual facts."

ACQUITTAL OF JUSTICE HOOKER.

THE New York papers of both parties agree in condemning the State legislature for its acquittal of Judge Hooker, whose case was considered in our issue of July 1. The Democratic papers say the judge was acquitted by the Republican legislature because he is a Republican and a lieutenant of Odell; the Republican papers do not say why he was acquitted. The New York *Press* (Rep.), however, gives the judge and the legislature both a sly dig by remarking that the acquittal is due to the fact that Hooker was tried by a jury of his peers. A majority of the lower house of the legislature voted for Hooker's removal from the bench, the vote standing 76 to 67, but as a two-thirds vote was required (100 out of 150 members of the Assembly), the judge stays on the bench. It seems to be the general opinion, however, that even if the Assembly had voted for his removal, the resolution would have failed in the Senate.

"The most appalling feature of this scandal," says the New York *Times* (Dem)., "is that this judge, whose unfitness for the judicial office has been abundantly demonstrated, who has been proved to be a moral imbecile, will nevertheless continue to be a judge and to hear and determine cases." *The Times* recounts some of the charges against Hooker thus:

"The practises of which Justice Hooker was guilty belong in the category of 'graft.' In several instances he procured the appointment to places in the Federal service of persons not needed, who did no work and yet drew their pay. The charges say that in the Ball case 'the United States was defrauded of $2,553[illegible]07,' the motive being to enable Ball to pay a promissory note of $3,040 indorsed by Judge Hooker's wife. In the case of Maurice Hooker, the judge's nephew, appointed as a laborer in the Fredonia post-office and doing no service, the United States was defrauded of the sum of $600.' Catherine K. Clark, appointed as clerk at the request of Judge Hooker, received at first $400 yearly salary, and later $600, the salary being subsequently by successive increases raised to $1,000 a year. The motive of the appointment, in the first instance, was to cheat the civil service laws. Here again the United States was defrauded, as the charges say that 'her service as clerk was unnecessary, and the payment to her constituted waste.' There are other charges, but these are sufficient, because a man capable of these acts falls so far below the common standards of honesty and decency that all right-thinking men ought to agree that his presence upon the bench would be a shocking public scandal."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) thinks that the verdict, unsatisfactory tho it be, "is not without its helpful lesson" to "judges, politicians, and people." It observes:

"Justice Hooker is a type. Many other men who have been plodding on in a certain moral blindness will see light. To some that light will carry a conviction of sin and result in higher ideals. To others it will merely carry a warning of public opinion and lead to greater circumspection. But, at any rate, it will raise the standard to which officials and politicians will feel themselves bound in letter, if not in spirit, to conform. The plea of Mr. Rogers that the condemnation of such conduct as Justice Hooker's should not consist in making a scapegoat of one exemplar of it in high place, but that we should have a moral housecleaning from the bottom up, may be in a measure granted.

"Another great benefit of the proceedings is the establishment beyond any dispute of the right of the legislature to remove judges for merely immoral acts not done in the exercise of official functions. The original idea of James Kent and Rufus King, subsequently defended by Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden, is vindicated, and the meaning and scope of the Constitution are finally settled. From this time there can be no doubt of the personal as well as official responsibility of judges to the people and of the existence of an effective instrument to enforce that responsibility. At the same time the verdict in the Hooker case disposes of all the wild fears about abuse of this instrument. When it is impossible to secure a two-thirds vote for removal in a case where the attitude of man after man who votes for acquittal is 'not guilty, but don't do it again,' clearly there is no great danger of this power being used arbitrarily or to impair the right independence of judges. Like impeachment, it can be effective for removal only in extreme cases. Like impeachment, it is a reserve power whose chief usefulness is not in its frequent operation, but in its reminder of judgment.

"From that point of view the failure of the proceedings is not an unmixed evil. The existence of a complete system of machinery to safeguard the courts, by impeachment for crimes and official offenses and by joint legislative action for general unfitness, is established. And at the same time the bench and the people are assured that neither of these processes can be recklessly and lightly carried out. No honest judge has anything to fear while the dishonest judge knows that, however reluctant the legislature may be to move, yet his moral conduct is, after all, subject to review, and that, even if under such circumstances he succeeds in averting removal, his standing may be irretrievably impaired."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

JOHN PAUL JONES is in the hands of his friends.—*The Buffalo Evening News.*

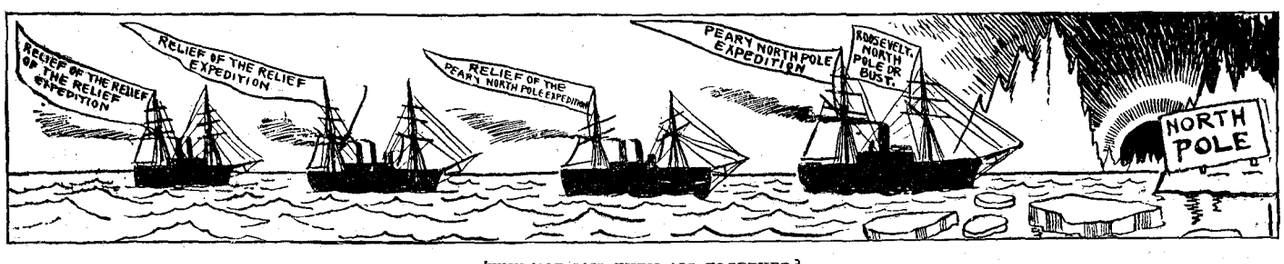
AS we understand it the Isthmian canal site is still suited to that purpose.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

ELIHU ROOT reminds you forcibly of Engineer Wallace. He is so unlike him.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IT is semi-officially stated that Mr. Cleveland will quit the Equitable. The ex-President is not accustomed to handling a surplus.—*The Washington Post.*

NOT being incorporated, the man who permitted the leak in the cotton crop reports must bear an individual responsibility.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

They may not be the remains of John Paul Jones, but no matter. They serve as an excuse to let John E. Bull know that we haven't forgotten.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*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ROOSEVELT. NORTH POLE OR BUST.
NORTH POLE

"WHY NOT SAIL THEM ALL TOGETHER?

—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

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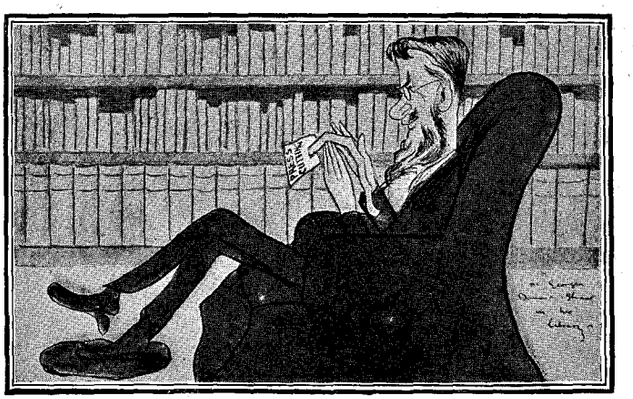
LETTERS AND ART.

SOME ATTEMPTS TO "PLACE" BERNARD SHAW.

IN three recent magazine articles attempts are made toward a critical estimate of Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who appears to many the most baffling personality in contemporary literature. Mr. Shaw has impressed himself on the popular imagination in many aspects, as Fabian socialist, as vegetarian, as teetotaler and anti-tobacco advocate, as interpreter to the British public of Ibsen and Wagner, of Nietzsche and Schopenhauer, as journalist and critic, as novelist, and finally as a writer of much-discussed plays. He remains nevertheless, according to F. G. Bettany, "a personality singularly compact, consistently of a piece." Moreover, continues the same writer (in the London *Bookman* for July) "it is a fallacy which regards Bernard Shaw as a farceur; he is a profoundly and persistently serious person." This underlying seriousness of purpose is emphasized also by *The Edinburgh Review*, and by Mr. Herman Simpson in the New York *Independent*. But a man must have some mask, says Mr. Simpson; "and so, by reaction, Mr. Shaw has chosen the comic mask."



MR. BERNARD SHAW,

As caricatured by Max Beerbohm, in the London *Sketch*.

Altho the author of twelve plays Mr. Shaw's success as a playwright is a recent and a qualified success. Some of his earlier plays were received with disfavor and even hostility, while others have not yet been staged. During the last dramatic season in London, however, four of his pieces enjoyed successful runs, while two found favor in New York. That his plays are not more popular is due to certain dramatic disabilities, says *The Edinburgh Review*. For instance, "he is interested in a new order of things; his public, in the old." Hence his moral attitude—or, as the public would say, his immoral attitude—"is a source of continual exacerbation." Mr. Shaw, *The Review* points out, never puts his own seriousness into direct conflict with that of the public. "His touch is always lightest where his convictions are most involved." We read further:

"He is a dramatist because he is a moralist. For art's sake he would have nothing to do with art. He ranges himself beside the men with a message—with Blake, with Bunyan, with Micah the Morashtite. That would appear a very promising position from which to interest a public that worries itself considerably about the moral intent of art. Unfortunately, however, the public and Mr. Shaw have different conceptions of morality. The dramatist's desire is to make things moral; the public's, to keep them so. The difference is disastrous when worked out in art. For while the public deems nothing needed by the social structure but the decencies of repair, Mr. Shaw's thoughts are in the basement bent on abolition. Not that he is a mere iconoclast; he has a constructive scheme of his own, but it is one that necessitates rebuilding from the foundations. And inevitably this preoccupation of the mind's eye with an architecture of the future makes it a somewhat unsympathetic critic of the fabrics at present occupying the ground."

Another characteristic which militates against Mr. Shaw's popularity, states *The Edinburgh Review*, is his attitude toward romance. We read: "He regards romance 'as the great heresy to be swept off from art and life—as the food of modern pessimism and the bane of modern self-respect,' and declares that 'idealism, which is only a flattering name for romance in politics and morals,' is as obnoxious to him as romance in ethics or religion."

Another, and closely related, obstacle to popularity is "his treatment of that attraction between the sexes which may be regarded as the tortoise on which the cosmic elephant of the drama stands." According to Mr. Shaw's theory, woman is the pursuer, man the pursued. In his own words: "The men, to protect themselves against a too aggressive prosecution of the women's business, have set up a feeble romantic convention that the initiative in the sex business must always come from the man, . . . but the pretense is so shallow that even in the theater, that last sanctuary of unreality, it imposes only on the inexperienced."

To quote again from *The Review*:

"He has complained, with reason, that people who have been much to the theater have lost all sense of the unreality and insincerity of the romantic drama. 'They take,' he says, 'stage human nature for real human nature, whereas of course real human nature is the bitterest satire on stage human nature. The result is that when I try to put real human nature on the stage they think I am laughing at them. . . . I am simply writing natural history very carefully and laboriously; and they are expecting something else.'"

According to the same writer, Mr. Shaw's determination "to accept problem as the normal material of the drama," and his understanding of drama as "the presentation in parable of the conflict between man's will and his environment," are a pledge at least of vitality in his ideas.

THE MUSICAL PARASITE.

"FROM the dawn of art until recently the musician has been the *para-sitos*, the eater at another's table; but since the eighteenth century he has changed places with his patron." That is to say, the present-day hostess has become a kind of parasite, preying upon the talent of the musician. This is an abuse which cries for remedy, urges Mr. Robert Haven Schauffler, in a contribution to the New York *Outlook*. The executive musician, as Mr. Schauffler points out, is the only artist whose victimization is sanctioned by society. As he feelingly states the case:

"The clever hostess will invite a pianist or a singer time after time to entertain her guests, but she has not yet arrived at the point where she would approach Mr. Abbey for 'just a few figures on my parlor ceiling,' or ask Mr. Hastings just to 'dash off an idea for a little country house.' The executive musician is the only artist whose victimization is sanctioned by society. It is a curious conclusion of the practical, money-making public that the musician ought to pay taxes for the privilege of living with his lovely art, and the public no more considers how he shall live with it than it speculates on the diet of the harping seraphim. It simply inverts the tramp's philosophy, believing that the musician owes it a tune. The hostess who asks a violinist to dinner *quâ* violinist, does him a manifold wrong. His feelings are hurt, for a player regards his art with an impersonal and jealous eye. To prefer his fiddle above him is to strike at the inherent dignity of his manhood. To feed him in exchange for his services is to place him on the same footing with the stranger within the back gate. If he is a true aritst, the food will choke him.

"After hurting his feelings, the irresistible hostess 'holds him up' for perhaps fifty dollars' worth of his time and strength. 'But,' some one will object, 'he enjoys his music so!' The ox doubtless takes a certain animal pleasure in treading out the corn, but no artist ever enjoyed his work under such conditions. Besides, it must be remembered that the play of the dilettante is the toil of the professional. What right have I to ask a man to take

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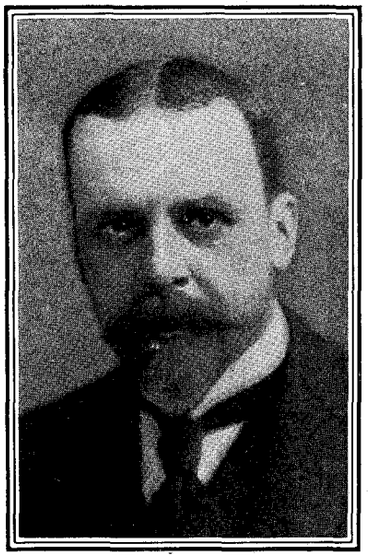
of his precious nerve and buoyancy and enthusiasm—the virtue of his heart and brain—and 'give, hoping for nothing again'? His means of life and his hope of glory depend upon the very thing for which I ask so lightly."

"Madame," answered Paganini, to such a "parasite" as Mr. Schauffler describes, "many thanks, but my violin never dines." And on another occasion, "I greatly regret," wrote Harold Bauer, the pianist, "that I must decline your kind invitation to dinner, as I have hurt my thumb." But the situation is not as ugly as it looks, concludes Mr. Schauffler, and the musician harbors little malice, for "he realizes that the musical parasite does not mean to be dishonorable, and is, in fact, merely thoughtless and naïve"; and he feels that should a champion arise ungallant and voluble enough to give voice to his woes, they would

Softly and suddenly vanish away
And never be met with a[illegible] in.

A BRITISH THRUST AT AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP.

BARRETT WENDELL, Professor of English in Harvard University, who delivered the Clark lectures in Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1902-3, was the first American to lecture on English literature at an English university. The lectures have since been published under the title "The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature." This attempt at drawing closer the literary ties between American and English universities has not, it appears, been an unqualified success. The London *Saturday Review*, always inclined to be critical of things American, attacks Professor Wendell on the score both of his scholarship and of his literary style, and expresses surprise that "scholarship and criticism of such an order and quality as this volume exhibits in every chapter should have found favor with an academic audience at Cambridge." Its author, continues *The Saturday Review*, "seems wholly destitute of any pretension to critical discernment," he does not "tread very firmly when he comes to facts," and his "diction and style, as might be expected, are on a par with the rest of the book." The London weekly supports its contention by the following citations:



PROF. BARRETT WENDELL.

The London *Saturday Review* thinks that his book exhibits "want of discrimination, superficiality, and a complacent satisfaction with inferior standards of culture and discipline."

"In Shakespeare's 'Coriolanus' 'there comes,' we are told, 'a sudden cessation of power,' 'what seems a colossal chill of exhaustion' (!); in 'Timon' 'something like momentary impotence.' 'The chief feature,' we are informed, of Elizabethan poetry 'is its buoyant integrity of enthusiastic experiment.' It would be interesting to know in the first place what the phrase means. The probability is that it had no more meaning for the writer than it conveys to the reader; in other words that it has no meaning at all. If it means what it seems to mean, that the Elizabethan poets were always on a quest for new forms and striking out experimentally in new directions, it would be difficult to condense more absurdity in a single sentence. Or take the following: 'Prof. Ashley Horace Thorndyke,' who appears to be a friend of the author, 'has lately made some studies which go far to confirm the unromantic conjecture that to the end Shakespeare remained imitative and little else'—an opinion with which the author of this book heartily agrees."

Again:

"Professor Wendell is speaking of Bacon's essays: 'They might seem in fancy the playful recreations of some superhuman enchanter—of Prospero when his robes were laid aside or of that medieval Virgil to whose cunning for so long a while wondering ignorance was apt to credit the crumbling relics of Roman engineering.'

"This, we repeat, is the criticism on Bacon's Essays. Let the author of this or any one else ask himself what possible application to such a work as Bacon's Essays these words could have and their full absurdity will be revealed. Take again the following remark about Dryden: 'Altho his work is far from monotonous you can hardly feel him to have been precisely versatile.' It would, as is notorious, be difficult to name a writer in the whole compass of English literature who is so versatile as Dryden."

Turning to the question of Professor Wendell's accuracy, *The Saturday Review* continues:

"Lyly, we are told, 'took his plots directly from the classics'; it would be interesting to know what classic furnished him with a single one of his plots. On page 347 we are actually informed that Dryden published an ode of welcome to the restored King Charles II. We should very much like to see it, and so no doubt would Dryden's editors."

Turn where we will, according to this merciless critic, there is "the same want of discrimination, the same superficiality, and what is worse, not only the same provincial note, as Sainte-Beuve calls it, but the same complacent satisfaction with inferior standards of culture and discipline." Again he cites instances:

"Take the following: Professor Wendell is speaking of Milton's Latin poems and tells us that those who as readers of Latin are competent to speak find in the 'Epitaphium Damonis' a power and passion, etc. As to those on the other hand who like the Professor 'know no more Latin than most of us learned at school,' etc., we wonder what, say twenty years ago, would have been said at Oxford and Cambridge about a university lecturer lecturing to an academic audience on Milton who had not only no competent knowledge of Latin, but who regarded such a disqualification with perfect complacency. And we find in every chapter of this book exactly what we should expect to find from a man who had the notions which Professor Wendell appears to have about the equipment and training of a literary critic. The diction and style, as might be expected, are on a par with the rest of the book; such sentences and syntax as the following meet us at every turn. 'The two of these who were personally most eminent and so whose names,' etc. 'That line proved idiomatic.' 'Not particularly Miltonic, either, is the first,' etc. 'Nothing happens, as was apt indeed to be the case with Masques, any way.' 'The temperamental history of England.' 'Dante,' we are informed, 'was in Milton's time as immortal as he is to day,' which reminds us of poor Partridge's remark that he was not only alive on the day on which he was writing but was also alive on 29 March before. 'The diuturnity of English Scripture is partly a matter of its reverent holiness.' 'It is surprising that neither English poetry nor English prose *tell* enough,' Professor Wendell's usual concord, we may remark."

"It is scandalous," concludes *The Saturday Review*, "that a great university like Cambridge should tolerate such standards of information and criticism as this volume exhibits."

Certain excerpts from Professor Wendell's book were printed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 8th. In view of the acerbity of the Professor's British critic, it may interest our readers to turn to those quotations.

A Physiological Theory of Verse.—The beating of the heart, suggests Mrs. Mary Hallock, explains the existence of verbal rhythm. "The idea that inward beat not only suggests but interprets the outward externalization furnishes the one possible solution to many a verbal riddle," she claims. Mrs. Hallock's paper, printed first in *Poet Lore*, and republished in pamphlet

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form, makes some interesting points in the elaboration of this idea. We read:

"Clearly time is necessary to verse. Too much of it is disastrous. Uttered at the rate of fifty quantities a minute an impossible drone meets the ear. One hundred aud twenty quantities a minute, whether the quantity be composed of three or four syllables, is unnaturally fast; so that, roughly speaking, the limit of speed at which verbal quantities are possible stands at a time rate of between sixty and one hundred beats to the minute. Just this is true of musical rhythms. Just this scope of beat confronts the physician when he feels the normal pulse. . . . . .

"Physiologically speaking, imagine the heart of the living world laid bare. Keep in mind the 'exaltation of function' it throws regularly into every one of its parts, and this on an average of seventy-six times a minute. Conceive, if you can, the force with which it pumps a circuit of life through the butterfly, through the panther, so fast, so steadily as seconds are ticked by the clock. See how recurrently it buffets the brain. Is it strange if with such rigorous instruction the heart should have taught the head regular recurrence?

"Not only this. Pygmy passageways simultaneously check the flow of blood from the heart, rudely distending the arterial walls at the capillary juncture. Is it inconceivable that this inhibited energy jostles the nerves to suggesting compensating action? Restricted freedom here also tortures the body forward; in this case to poetry, to music and the dance. The mother rocks her infant because regular motion is required by her own organism, not the child's. We are rhythmic because the physical man demands it. . . . . .

"A German writer compiles a table of the world's poetry, draws a hunger curve and a thirst curve, and asks why there is so much poetry that deals with drinking and so little that deals with eating. The former is the more spiritual, to be sure, but the stimulus increases the force of the heart's action and makes more insistent the recurrent will. 'Out of the mouth the heart speaketh' in no metaphoric sense."

There is a species of worm whose body is a lantern, concludes the writer. "Having feeling, having will, it glows rhythmically, and within the time rate of the general zoological pulse, as modified by exhilaration and lowered by repose. Let not the humblest poet despair. Some glowworm afar celebrates his every measure with a gleam of fire.

COLLECTING AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

"AMERICAN art is dangerously near the point of becoming the fashion," writes Annie Nathan Meyer in *The World's Work* (July). In support of this statement she points to the number of art collectors who are specializing on American pictures. Some of these collectors have for years been quietly buying the work of comparatively unknown Americans. Miss Meyer cites as an instance Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, who began collecting the work of Blakelock, Wyant, Inness, Winslow Homer, Homer Martin, and other Americans when they were struggling for recognition back in 1872. By his sale in 1899 Mr. Clarke "really set the first market standard for American art." Another collector who has for years been interested in the work of American artists is Mr. W. T. Evans. The writer informs us that Mr. Evans places Homer Martin first of all the great American landscape painters, with Wyant and Inness following him. We learn, also, that this collector looks upon landscapes as "the typical expression of American art." At the opposite pole, continues the writer, stands Mr. Gellatly, who "grows impatient with the idea that American art is greater in the landscape." Of this collector's views we read further:

"According to him, it is the work of Whistler, of Dewing, of Thayer, of Sargent, of La Farge, of De Forest Brush, of Abbey, Alexander, and Tarbell that really lifts our art above the art of the rest of the contemporary world. Notwithstanding the greatness of the American painters of the figure, Mr. Gellatly nevertheless holds very close to his heart the subtle, exquisite rendering of nature by Twachtman, by Robinson, by Tryon, and by Hassam. The strong, simple work of Homer Martin is also precious to him, the imaginative power of Ryder, and the delicate fantasies of F. S. Church.

"He does not hesitate to say that the best painting going on today is being done by Americans. To him the salvation, the opportunity of the American painter lies in his freedom from tradition. There is in American art the freshness and strength of an art that is expressing real emotion, real experience. The fact that the very atmosphere of the United States is not overcharged and self-conscious makes for direct, personal, individual expression."

Among other enthusiastic collectors of American paintings Miss Meyer mentions Dr. Alexander Humphreys, Mr. John Harsen Rhoades, Mr. Freer, whose collection will ultimately become one of the treasures of the nation, and Mr. Samuel Shaw, founder of the Shaw prize for painting.

DRAMATIC ART AND THE MASSES.

IN Russia and in France the lovers of the theater and of culture generally complain that the great masses of the people have remained practical strangers to the artistic drama. "Folk theaters" have been established at St. Petersburg and Moscow, but they are on an exceedingly low plane. The plays performed are as inferior as the acting is crude, and the masterpieces are not appreciated or understood. In Paris and other French centers the people—the workmen, small traders, clerks, etc.—are more intelligent than the corresponding classes in Russia, yet even there it is felt that the stage is not reaching the people. Like Matthew Arnold, the leading French dramatic critics are in favor of "organizing the theater" to make it a potent influence, an educational and civilizing force.

The question is elaborately treated in a book by the eminent playwright, Adrien Bernheim, entitled "Trente Ans de Théâtre." The author had visited Germany and Austria for the purpose of studying their respective solutions of the problem. He believes that the Germans have done more than any other people to bring the theater to the masses or the masses into the theater, and he points to the Schiller theater and another one in Berlin as the models to be followed everywhere. He gives the following particulars about the Berlin theaters in question:

"In point of fact, all German theaters are folk theaters, tho many plays are written which are specifically called folk-pieces. To the German the theater is an evening school, but a school in which pleasure and amusement, as well as instruction, are furnished. In the selection of plays, in the fixing of prices for seats, and in various other ways the German managers strive to accommodate the masses instead of catering to the few. For the benefit of the less cultivated, for instance, holiday spectacles are arranged with certain supplementary features, such as explanatory notes on the programs, short summaries of the plot, sketches of the dramatists and the interpreters, etc.

"What does the Schiller theater present? Everything. There are no long runs, no stars to 'exploit,' and no fads to promote. New and young playwrights are given a chance, but the classical repertory, including foreign masterpieces, is the mainstay. In one week one can see Calderon, Shakespeare, Molière, Goethe, Schiller, Ibsen, Sardou, and others."

Bernheim says that the Germans think intellectual and esthetic gratification quite as essential to the working classes as good wages and proper factory conditions. That is why they subsidize so many theaters. But a theater well managed can get along excellently without a subsidy. The Schiller theater is again used as an illustration, the following figures being given:

"The theater, established in 1894, is operated by a stock company. In its second year it had 6,000 regular subscribers. The company is a strong and adequate one, and good salaries are paid. If the profits exceed 5 per cent., the company pays the actors a percentage of the receipts in addition. The prices of seats are low. Orchestra chairs can be had at 50 cents evenings and 35

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cents mornings. There are seats for workmen and poor students at 5 cents! So successful was the company after a short period that it built a second theater in a less central part of Berlin."

In Vienna the theatrical conditions are nearly as favorable, according to Bernheim. Pointing to these lessons, he proceeds to picture the Paris situation, which is so disheartening in his opinion, and to discuss desirable reforms. The well-known critics, Mendès and Laroumet, have suggested remedies. The first-named wants a "moving theater," a stock company that would go from suburb to suburb, from one poor quarter of Paris to another, and produce the best plays at popular prices. Laroumet does not think this plan very promising, because the acting would be mediocre and the people would soon grow indifferent. He advocates performances by the members of the national theater, the Comédie Française, in the workmen's quarters at prices within the reach of all. The plan was tried once and proved a brilliant success, but it was not made a permanent function of the great company. Bernheim prefers a special theater for the people, built and endowed by the State, and he criticizes the Republican Government for neglecting this popular need while subsidizing a *bourgeois* and aristocratic theater. It is, he contends, a question for the representatives of the people, not for philanthropists or artistic idealists. Nothing being done to bring dramatic art, with its moral and refining influence, to the masses, no wonder they crowd the music-halls, shady saloons where so-called music and so-called vaudeville are offered, and the stage becomes the privilege of the upper and wealthy classes.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOUR AMERICAN HISTORIANS COMPARED.

THE editor of the English Men of Letters series has of late shown an increasing cordiality toward American subjects. For many years Mr. Henry James's life of Hawthorne was the only volume in the series which dealt with an American author; but the number at present has been increased to four, the latest addition being the life of William Hickling Prescott, contributed by Harry Thurston Peck, professor in Columbia University. In this work Professor Peck presents a comparison between Prescott and his brilliant contemporaries, Irving, Motley, and Parkman. "Without the humor of Irving, or the fire of Motley, or the intimate touch of Parkman," says the writer, Prescott "is superior to all three in poise and judgment and distinction." He inclines to the opinion of Dr. Charles Kendall Adams that Prescott occupies a place at the head of all American historians.

Setting in comparison the historical methods of Irving and Prescott, and noting the fact that Irving surrendered to Prescott the writing of the stories of Cortes and of the Mexican conquest, after an essay had already been made on the task, Dr. Peck says:

"On the purely historical side, the two men are in wholly different classes. Irving resembled Livy in his use of authorities. Such sources as were ready to his hand and easy to consult he used with conscientious care; but those that were further afield, and for the mastery of which both time and labor were demanded, he let alone. . . . When we compare these easy-going methods with the scientific thoroughness of Prescott, his ransacking, by agents, of every important library in Europe, his great collection of original documents, the many years which he gave to the study of them, and the conscientious judgment with which he weighed and balanced them, we can not fail to see how much the world has gained by Irving's act of generous self-abnegation."

Dealing with the relative merits of Prescott and Motley Dr. Peck writes:

"Motley is, indeed, the most 'literary' of all the so-called 'literary historians.' In the glow and fervor of his narrative he is unsurpassed. He feels all the passion of the times whereof he writes, and he makes the reader feel it too. He has, moreover, a power of drawing character which Prescott seldom shows, and which, when he shows it, he shows in less degree. Motley writes with the magnetism of a great pleader and with something also of the imagination of a poet. Unlike Prescott, he understands the philosophy of history and delves beneath the surface to search out and reveal the hidden causes of events. Yet first and last and all the time he is a partizan. He is pleading for a cause far more than he is seeking for impartial truth. . . . Motley is an American and a Protestant, and therefore he is eloquent for liberty and harsh toward what he views as superstition. . . . Prescott, on the other hand, . . . is free from the passion of politics, his judgment is impartial, and those who read him feel, as an eminent scholar has remarked, that they are listening to a wise and learned judge rather than to a skilful advocate.

The "Americanism" of Parkman is instanced as an element, in the judgment of some, whereby he is given rank above Prescott as a historian. Americanism, it is declared, shows itself in the choice of themes bearing more directly upon the history of the United States. But "this is to allow the choice of theme to prejudice one's judgment of the manner in which that theme is treated," says Dr. Peck, and thus continues:

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT,

Professor Peck thinks that the world has gained by Washington Irving's "act of generous self-abnegation" in surrendering to Prescott the writing of the stories of Cortes and of the Mexican conquest.

"Parkman, to be sure, has merits of his own, some of which are less discernible in Prescott. For picturesqueness, as for accuracy, both men are on a level. There is a greater freshness of feeling in Parkman, a sort of open-air effect, which is redolent of his actual experience of the great plains and the far Western mountains in the days which he passed among the Indian tribes. This can not be expected of one whose physical infirmities confined him to the limits of his library. But, on the other hand, Prescott chose a broader field, and he made that field more thoroughly his own. These two—Prescott and Parkman—must take rank not far apart. Between them, they have divided, so to speak, the early history of the American Continent in the sphere which lies beyond the bounds of purely Anglo-Saxon conquest."

Disciples of the "dismal school" of history, says the writer, often yield a very grudging tribute to the enduring merit of Prescott's achievement. "Yet in their own field," he asserts, "he met them on equal terms and need not fear comparison." We read further:

"Tho self-trained as a historical investigator, his mastery of his authorities has hardly been excelled by those whose merit is found solely in their gift for delving. The evidence of his thoroughness, his judgment, his critical faculty, is to be seen in the documentary treasures of his footnotes. He did not, like Mommsen, write a brilliant narrative and leave the reader without the ready means of verifying what he wrote. He has, to use his own words, 'suffered the scaffolding to remain after the building has been completed.' Those who sneer at his array of testimony are none the less unable to impeach it. Tho historical science has, in many respects, made great advances since his death, his work still stands essentially unshaken. He had the historical conscience in a rare degree; one feels his fairness and is willing to accept his judgment. If he seems to lack a special gift for philosophical analysis, the plan and scope of his histories did not contemplate a subjective treatment. What he meant to do, he did, and he did it with a combination of historical exactness and literary artistry such as no other American, at least, has yet exhibited."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DETECTION OF SUBMARINES.

IT is generally assumed that a submarine torpedo-boat can always go out of sight by ducking under the surface. The transparency of water is left out of account, and it is also forgotten that the boat does not go under very far, except in those cases—unfortunately not infrequent—when she goes to stay. It is pointed out by Ernest Constet in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 27), that the submarine torpedo-boat can either be seen or heard by the enemy under almost all possible conditions. Says Mr. Constet:

"The invisibility of the submarine is far from being as absolute as is generally imagined. Its submergence, in the first place, is greatly limited by the necessity of always keeping the periscope above water; for without this the pilot could not steer, not for lack of light, as has been wrongly stated, but because the slightest motion of the water deforms all images by continually changing refractions that make all guidance impossible.

"But, nevertheless, this medium in which the boat, if completely submerged, would wander blindly, is rarely so opaque as to hide it entirely from the view of those who are on the lookout for it. The transparency of sea-water is singularly increased, in certain regions, by the mineral and organic substances that it holds in suspension. In the waters about the Antilles, notably, the lookout on the bridge of a vessel sees with surprising clearness the bed of sand that extends beneath at a depth of 145 meters [475 feet]. According to Scoresby, the celebrated polar explorer, the bottom of the pure waters of those regions is sometimes visible at 130 meters' depth.

"But it is a very different thing when the observer is on a high point. It is easy to make the experiment by looking down at the sea from the height of a cliff. The eye is surprised to see the bottom at a considerable distance from shore, while at the edge, almost at the water's level, it is impossible to see it at a depth of more than four or five meters.

"Many times, aeronauts, carried out to sea, have made this curious observation; the higher they are, the more pellucid the water seems, enabling them to see, more and more clearly, the bottom with its rocks and seaweed. In crossing the Channel, which is not very deep, especially near Calais, the bottom may be easily seen, and a submarine could be followed there in all its evolutions."

The use of the balloon in naval strategy is of course no novelty. Mr. Constet notes that as early as 1888 in the harbor of Toulon, Lieutenant Serpette made several ascensions in a captive balloon, fastened to the armor-clad *Indomptable*. With a field-glass, this officer swept the horizon, and by means of a telephone he notified the commanding officer of everything that could be seen within the immense zone that his vision included from the height of his point of observation. The writer goes on:

"It would be interesting to resume these trials with the submarines now in our navy. The balloon, it is true, would be useless at night or in fog, but in such cases even the ordinary torpedo-boat is also invisible. Besides, when sight fails, the sense of hearing is left and may furnish valuable indications.

"Water transmits sound very well. Divers hear very distinctly what is said on the bank, and fish are frightened by the least noise. It is easy to hear the noise of a vessel's screw, even at great distances, by submerging an acoustic trumpet . . . consisting of a tube whose lower extremity is enlarged to form a chamber closed by a membrane; the observer places his ear at the other end of the tube.

"A single one of these trumpets would be evidently insufficient to give information of the direction from which the sound comes, and there would often be confusion when several vessels were moving about in the same waters. But the conditions are no longer the same if we install, at some distance apart, two similar devices whose tubes lead to both ears of the observer. Mr. Heap, engineer in the United States lighthouse service, has shown by his topophone (Greek *topos*, place, and *phone*, sound) that a short experience will enable one to locate, with entirely satisfactory exactness, the source of the sound-waves.

"The application of this method of investigation is more extended than might be supposed. The experiments of Daniel Colladon and Captain Neale have proved that water is able to transmit signals to the great distance of 80 kilometers [50 miles], and divers have heard, without the aid of any instrument, the noise of a ship's engine 15 miles away.

"Does it follow that our submarines are without value? Surely not; but the discovery of a quiet, if not altogether silent means of propulsion, would make of them much more formidable fighting machines."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINESE PHYSICIANS.

THE Chinese physician is not always a quack, as he is generally regarded in the Western world; there are many practitioners of medicine in China who are expert in the treatment of disease. They have become so, says the writer of an article in the *Süddeutscher Apotheker Zeitung*, by study of race-tradition, by close observation, and by practise, rather than by what we should call professional training. We quote below from a translation made for *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, May). Says the writer:

"In China anybody can play the physician. No examination is necessary. As a general thing, however, it is the 'early born' or lords (*Herren*) as they are allowed to call themselves—men of education, as a general thing, who have failed to pass the official government examination (a tremendously complicated affair; a test rather of memory than of knowledge). As educated men, in China, they are supposed to know all things, and be able to do anything and everything, even to healing the sick. If these are in earnest, they will study for a while under some aged and famous teacher, and spend a little while in diving deeper into knowledge, and if they wish to become pharmacists as well as physicians, which is generally the case, they learn how to make pills, etc. Many of these impromptu 'sons of Æsculapius' study but a few special diseases. . . . . .

"Medical literature embraces a host of books, many of which contain much matter several thousand years old (according to the Chinese chronology). According to these the heart is situated where we place the stomach, and the gall-bladder in the cerebellum; a man has 12 ribs, while a woman has 14 of them; a man's skull consists of eight, and a woman's of but six pieces. The skeleton contains 22 important and 56 unimportant parts.

"In early times there must have been in China (as there were in ancient Egypt) special medical schools, but these no longer exist. At the present time every village has its physician and apothecary shop. In every district there is a physician appointed by the Government, but without any salary attached. His duties are to determine the nature of wounds inflicted in breaches of the law, death therefrom, when it occurs, and its nature—a profitable calling to be sure! He must make 'protocol,' count the wounds and measure their dimensions, record them, and finally determine which, if any, caused death, or whether the subject died from natural causes. The party, in ordinary fracases, who gives him the largest honorarium, of course, will fare the best. Besides these district surgeons, there is in Peking a court that has jurisdiction over questions arising as to the qualifications of physicians, and seeing that the rules governing these are obeyed throughout the empire. The members of this court are physicians to the imperial court."

Chinese physicians of much repute, we are told, never visit, but must be carried to the patient on a horse, mule, or jack, or in a carriage. At the patient's residence, the doctor first rests a while, and in the meantime is served with liquors and confections, and often with a formal meal. He usually collects no fee, but receives a percentage of the fees of the apothecary if he does not himself have an apothecary shop. In all cases of cure, however, he is rewarded with rich presents, whose value depends on the rapidity and completeness of the relief. To quote further:

"Apothecary shops exist in every village of any size. Prescriptions always consist of several drugs, as high as twenty ingredients being frequently the case. They are put up in pill shape, or are given in their natural condition and boiled together by rela-

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tives. This mess, usually of very bitter taste (and whose odor generally horrifies foreigners) is always administered hot, and usually in big cupfuls.

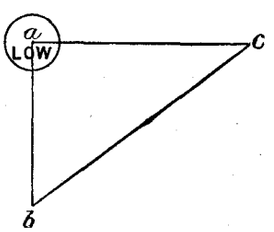
"A Chinese medicine book, dating back to the Wing dynasty (1568–1644) contains no less than 28,739 receipts. Materials of the Materia Medica Sinensis consist of vegetables, minerals, and articles belonging to the animal kingdom, such, for instance as dragon's teeth, centipedes, scorpions, Spanish flies, roaches, beetles, tadpoles, etc.

"Chinese doctors are, however, not content with medicines alone. They are adepts in massage, especially of the head and of the stomach and bowels. When light massage does not work a cure or give relief (in pains of the stomach, for instance), the doctor will kneel on the stomach and rub and knead with his knees and hands the painful part, and this he will keep up until the patient is relieved (or *says* he is). Another of his remedies is acupuncture or plunging a needle into various parts of the body—a treatment that is said to be very effectual in many complaints, and is highly regarded.

"One can easily conceive, after all this, that it is not pleasant for a foreigner to get sick in China, especially in the interior part of the country, where one must depend upon treatment by native physicians. 'No creditors at your doors and no doctors around the house is happiness,' says a Chinese proverb."

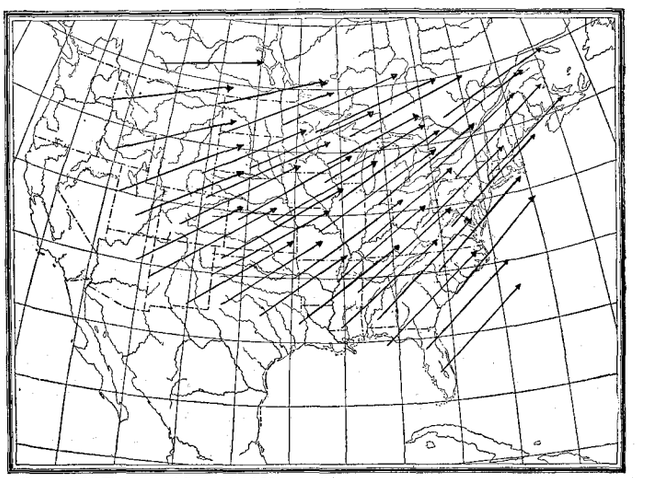
A NEW METHOD OF FORETELLING STORM MOVEMENT.

A NEW method of estimating the future course and rate of movement of a storm has been devised by Edward H. Bowie, the local forecaster in charge of the St. Louis weather station. This method, while not being absolute in its determinations, is a marked advance over anything heretofore accomplished in this direction. It depends on a more accurate estimation of the forces that act on a storm to cause it to shift from place to place. The chief of these are the general eastward drift of the atmosphere, and the difference of local pressure, which may draw it in any direction. The new method takes these both into account with greater accuracy than has been possible before this. Says Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, in an article on "Forecasting the Weather," contributed to *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington, June):



"The unusually high degree of accuracy that has attended Mr. Bowie's forecasts for the past several years attests the value of his system. Storms follow the lines of least resistance; but the trouble is that with the movement of vast systems of air, due to the excessive heat of the Equator, combined with the rotation of the earth and the continual breaking up of the currents on the outer edges of these systems into cyclonic or anti-cyclonic vortices, the lines of least resistance are always changing, sometimes slowly and again rapidly. The usefulness of Mr. Bowie's work lies in the fact that while some of his values are but roughly assigned, he has been able by a study of the pressure gradients about the base of the storm, in connection with the general drift of the upper air, to obtain a resultant that approaches with close precision to the line of least resistance at the moment of the taking of the observations on which the weather chart is founded. In the majority of cases his system locates the place to which the storm-center will move during the coming twenty-four hours with considerable accuracy."

This method in brief, is to calculate for a large number of storms, on the corresponding weather map, the path that each would have followed if actuated by the surrounding air-pressure alone. Comparing this with the actual path, it may be seen in what direction and at what velocity the other force, namely, the general atmospheric drift, acted. This drift is found to be the same for all storms at the same locality and season of the year, so that charts of what Mr. Bowie calls "normal storm-tracks" may be prepared. These are used in forecasting by combining them in the inverse way with an estimate of a storm's future movement based on local



Courtesy of "The National Geographical Magazine."

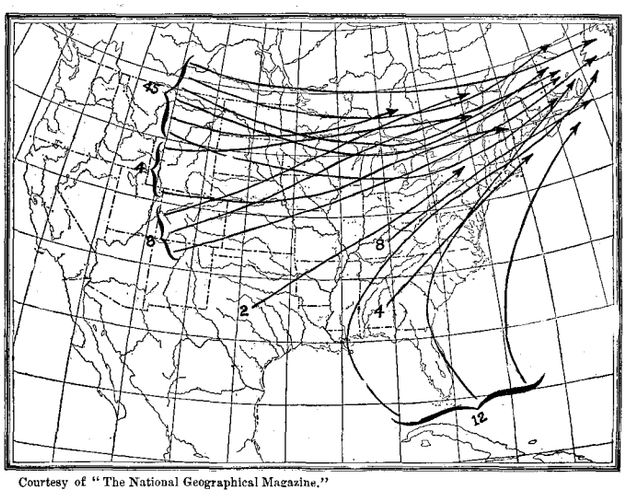
"NORMAL" STORM-TRACKS FOR MAY.

pressure alone. Professor Moore gives the following illustrative instance:

"To determine the future course of a storm in the month of May, for instance, resolve the pressure forces about the storm-center into their resultant, then take for the future direction and distance of translation of the storm the resultant between this force and the force illustrated on the chart, as the upper-air drift or normal storm-track, as follows:

"In which the low is central near New Orleans, *a b* representing the pressure resultant, or line along which the low will be forced if acted upon by pressure gradient only, and *b c* the normal storm-track, or the distance and direction of movement of the low as the result of upper-air drift alone, and *a c* the track that the storm-center will follow. Hence, instead of the storm moving due south into the Gulf as the result of pressure, or northeast to Southwestern Virginia, as the chart shows is the place to which upper-air drift will carry it, it moves due east to Jacksonville, Florida."

The two charts show plainly the difference between the "normal" and the actual storm-tracks, the former being the paths as they would have been if the storm had followed the general atmospheric drift, and the real paths being the result of this drift modified greatly by the forces due to local differences of air-pressure. It would have been more graphic, perhaps, if *The National Geographical Magazine* had given us the "normal" and actual storm-tracks for the same, instead of different, months.



Courtesy of "The National Geographical Magazine."

ACTUAL STORM-TRACKS FOR AUGUST.

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LEAD-BORING INSECTS.

OUR first surprise at learning that there are insects able to penetrate lead is increased, on second thought, by a feeling of wonder that any insect should desire to do so. Apparently the Australian insects that have this propensity always wish to get at something on the other side of the lead—either food or that which is still more desirable, personal liberty. In doing so, however, they play havoc with the lead-sheathed Australian telegraph wires. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"At first the presence of holes in these coverings was not attributed to the attacks of living creatures, and no one certainly could have conceived that feeble insects could accomplish a destructive work of this kind. Atmospheric electricity was held responsible, and the method of suspension of the conductors gave some grounds for such a hypothesis. These cables are hung to posts with twisted steel wire connected electrically to the earth. . . . The perforations, which have now been observed since 1896, have a diameter of 1 to 6 millimeters [up to ¼ inch] and penetrate into the lead to different depths, some traversing it entirely. During the dry season these holes do not interfere with communication, but when the rainy season comes on, it becomes impossible to send messages. As this is the season of thunder-storms it was natural to attribute the trouble to electricity, and this was the opinion of experts until 1903.

"Looking a little farther, however, they finally discovered in the holes, black insects known to entomologists as *bostrycus jesuita*. All that was known of these insects was that their larvæ change color according to the substance attacked by them; all investigation to discover the manner of life of these larvæ remained fruitless.

"Mr. Rosender, engineer of the Australian telegraphs, removed several pieces of the lead that had been attacked, in order that he might study the work of destruction. He noticed at once that the larvæ preferred for their exploits the envelopes under which the cables were wrapped in tarred linen or some similar substance. The perforations are oval, and go through the lead and the wrapping beneath; if the insect had not time to complete his work there were noticed at the bottom of the hole two little parallel scratches, indicating the manner of operation of the creature. . . . Rosender observed that the perforations, or rather the attempts at perforation, were more numerous than generally supposed. He counted as many as 14 in a length of 40 centimeters [16 inches] of lead. The insect is very small and its color conceals it very effectively, so it does considerable damage to the covering."

This larva is not the only one that bores into lead, the writer tells us. Similar habits have been proved of another Australian insect, belonging to the genus *Xylapertha*, which is found usually on the eucalyptus or other hardwood trees. Still other insects are able to bore through lead, but do so only to escape outward from wood enclosed by it. Finally, the writer concludes:

"Last year, *Cosmos* mentioned injury caused on the telegraph lines of Shanghai by a species of wasp. The stings of this insect may, it appears, be compared to those of the *orthorrinos* which seeks, with maternal solicitude, for submarine cables in which to lay its eggs."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

To Weather-Proof Stone and Metal.—One of those pieces of news that may turn out to be important and so can not well be ignored, altho it awaits authoritative confirmation, appears in the daily press in the shape of a London cable despatch announcing the discovery by an Hungarian chemist, Brunn by name, of a liquid chemical compound that renders certain substances proof against the effects of time. It is said to water-proof stone, to make metals rust-proof, and also to act as a germicide. Says *The Sun* (New York):

"The professor says that while traveling in Greece some twenty-five years ago he noticed that the mortar in stones of ruins which were known to be over 2,000 years old was as hard, fresh, and tenacious as if it had been made only a year. He secured a piece of the mortar and has been working on it ever since until now, when, he says, he has discovered the secret. The compound is a yellow liquid, which the professor has christened zorene.

"An interviewer describes the following experiments: A piece of ordinary and easily breakable slag after immersion in zorene defied the full blow of a hammer. There was the same effect on ordinary bricks and a block of red jarrah wood. All three were then immersed in water for a long time. When taken out and weighed with delicate scales the presence of a single particle of added moisture could not be detected. Two pieces of steel submitted to an ammonia test equal to five years' exposure to the air emerged from the bath as they entered it. An ordinary table-knife which had lain open five months did not show the slightest stain.

"Professor Brunn asserts that he will be able to make dust-, germ-, water-proof roads, giving a commercial value to hundreds of millions of tons of slag which is now useless in the mining and smelting districts. It will at the very least double the life of metals exposed to the air such as in bridges, railroads, vessels, and tanks."

It is suggestively added that the inventor refuses to reveal the composition of his liquid, but it is said that a committee representing the railways and iron and steel manufacturers will soon make a thorough test of the discovery.

WINNING A BATTLE BY TELEPHONE.

THAT the Japanese victory at Mukden was won by skilful use of the telephone is asserted in *The Electrical Review* (New York, July 1) by M. C. Sullivan. He believes that if the results had depended on mere bravery the issue might still hang in the balance, and that it has been through the superior use made by the Japanese of ordinary devices of commercial and social life that they have been so successful at every turn. He writes:

"One of the most remarkable events that has occurred in the world's history is the battle of Mukden, remarkable because it was the mightiest land battle ever fought, and startling because no victory was ever won by such scientific methods. Feats were accomplished by the Japanese never before contemplated in war, and which had been previously declared by military experts to be impossible. The success of the victorious forces was almost entirely due to the skilful use of what is to-day considered to be one of the most ordinary and commonplace among electrical instruments—the telephone.

"Formerly, a large battle was to a certain extent a haphazard, hit-and-miss affair, the careful foresight of the most skilful general failing to take into account the many accidents and incidents which would in almost a moment alter the entire aspect of things and change a successful movement into an utter failure. Not so now, however, as by means of the telephone it is possible for the commanding officer to keep in touch with each individual unit of an enormously large army, and thus to make the best use of all portions of it at all times, thereby obtaining the greatest possible effect with the least expenditure of energy."

That the battle of Mukden furnishes a particularly good example of such use of the telephone is asserted by Mr. Sullivan. It was the belief of the Russians that the Japanese would not fight in the open. Playing on this belief Oyama used a movement through the hilly country to the south and east, to mask a flanking movement through the plains west of the city. To do this, his forces were disposed in a crescent ninety miles long and divided into five sections, each of which was in telephonic communication with the general staff. The Japanese General thus had his entire army in perfect control and operated it as a huge machine, effecting his purpose and gaining a decisive victory. Says the writer:

"From the subdivisions of each portion of the army telephone lines were run to a portable switchboard, and from the various switchboards trunk lines were run to headquarters several miles to the rear. Thus the parts of each portion of the army were made to correspond with the subscribers of a telephone sub-station in a large city, the headquarters being analogous to the central station, to which all of the subsidiary stations are connected by trunk lines. . . . . .

"The rapidity with which the Japanese established telephone communication was remarkable. Lines were laid well in advance

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of the main body of troops, even when the army was advancing by forced marches, and perfect connection was maintained at all times between the different divisions. Wherever conditions permitted, the reels of wire and the instruments were carried in wagons. The line was laid on the ground as rapidly as a horse-drawn vehicle could advance. If the line so laid was to become permanent, a detail followed the wagon at leisure and attached the wire to trees or hastily erected supports.

"For 'flying lines,' or lines within the zone of action, which connected the commander's headquarters with the various divisions on the firing line, the detail following the reel wagon merely laid the wire in protected places on the ground where it was least likely to be disturbed. These lines were taken up, moved, or abandoned, as occasion demanded. Where the nature of the country or other conditions rendered the advance of a wagon impossible or inexpedient, the line was advanced by men carrying coils of wire on their shoulders.

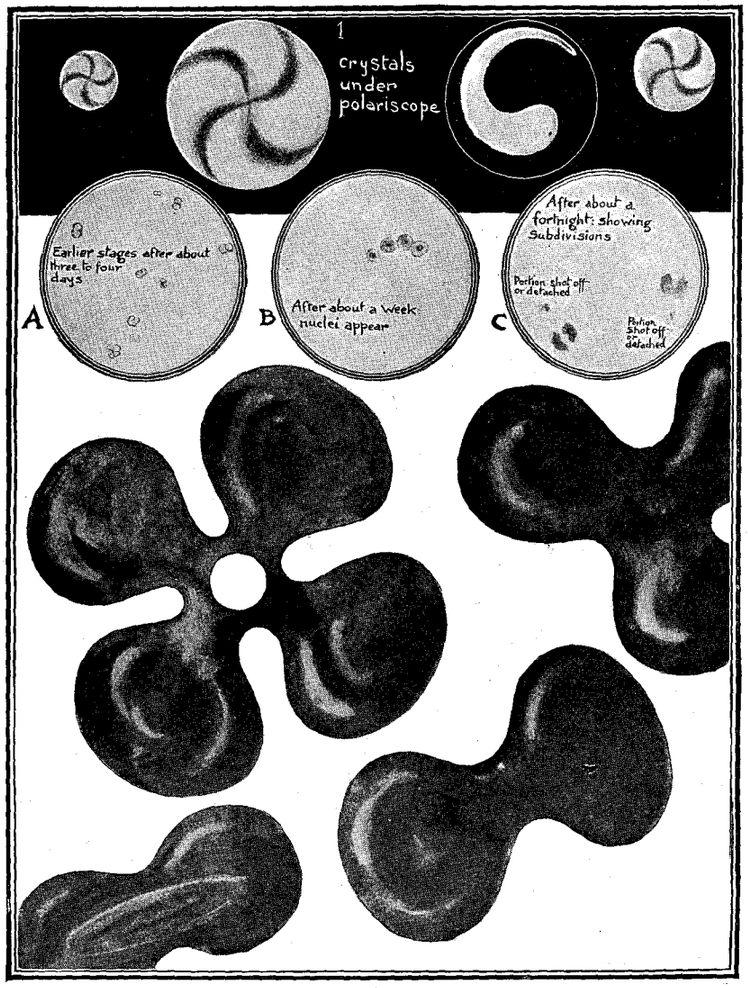
"Altho military glory has diminished considerably among enlightened people, it has by no means become obsolete, yet it is one of the most hopeful signs of the decadence of the war spirit that the more science is brought into play instead of brute force as a controlling factor on the battle-field, the greater will be the tendency to lessen popular interest in war. As a result, battles will become matters of commonplace scientific routine, for the war spirit of all time past has been born of the hope of glory to be won through personal achievement directly executed, and not through a superior knowledge of scientific methods of indirect killing."

"RADIOBES" AND THEIR DISCOVERER.

THE discovery that a peculiar branching growth, which seems to be more than crystalline and less than living, may be formed in gelatin when acted upon by radium, has already been noted in these columns. Whatever may be the value of this discovery, and whatever may be the nature of the bodies to which their creator, Mr. J. B. Burke, has somewhat hastily given a question-begging name ("Radiobe," from "radium" and Greek *bios*, life, after the analogy of "microbe"), it seems to be certain that he and his work have attracted wide attention abroad. Says the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*:

MR. J. B BURKE,
The discoverer of the "radiobe."

"John Butler Burke has suddenly become the most talked of man of science in the United Kingdom. An Irishman by birth, he took his degree at Trinity College, and displayed peculiar aptitude for research work in science. Professor Fitzgerald, in Dublin, was the first educator to excite his enthusiasm for investigations of this kind. They worked together for a short period, until Mr. Burke, who was only 20 when he received his first degree, accepted an invitation to become lecturer at Mason's College, Birmingham. Those associated with him were greatly impressed with his scientific ardor and inventiveness in suggesting methods of investigation, and did everything in their power to introduce him to men of science and to enlarge his facilities for work. He was offered a fellowship at Owens College, Manchester, where Professor Schuster was his colleague and friend, and it was not long before he was engaged in research work at Cambridge, where the Cavendish Laboratory offered the best equipment in the country for physical and chemical investigations. He reached Cambridge by way of the Irish and provincial universities before the ardor of youth had left him, and during the past three years he has been convincing Lord Kelvin, Professor Thomson, and other masters of science that he has original genius for profound investigations of the most advanced nature. Outside the narrow circle of students employed in research work, he has been known as a popular lecturer on radium; but now that he professes his ability to prove that spontaneous generation is possible, and that by means of radium cultures the aspects of vitality can be produced in sterilized bouillon, he has taken the world by surprise and suggested a new and astounding explanation of the origin of life. As the modest experimenter himself explains his discoveries, he has been working for ten years on a problem which has fascinated and baffled investigators and thinkers for generations. This is spontaneous generation."



THE NEWLY DISCOVERED BODIES (CIRCLES A. B. C.) DISTINGUISHED FROM RAINEY'S CRYSTALS.

The accompanying portrait of Burke is from *The Illustrated London News* (July 1), as are also the reproductions of his "radiobes" and of the curious calcium crystals of Rainey, with which some authorities have suggested they may be identical. Says this paper:

"These investigations, which may lead to a complete revolution in biology, were conducted with the simplest apparatus: a few test-tubes containing a solution of sterilized beef-gelatin exposed to the action of radium. . . . After one and a half days, the time varying with the intensity of the radium, spots appear in the bouillon. These, which

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are shown in the three circular diagrams (taken from micro-photographs magnified about 1,000 diameters), exhibit certain characteristics of life. They grow, they have apparent nuclei, they throw off similar bodies to pursue a separate existence. It was pointed out that they resembled Rainey's crystals of carbonate of lime, described about fifty years ago, but if they were crystals they would present under the polariscope the whorl forms figured above. It should be noted also that Mr. Burke's 'radiobes' have been connected with Rainey's crystals mainly because of the size of existing diagrams of the latter. Drawn to the same scale, as shown above, the difference is manifest."

WHAT IS IN A NAME.

WE may acknowledge, with the foremost of bards, that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and may still maintain that an appellative may be decidedly misleading. We may even go farther, and say that in science a proper system of nomenclature is of the highest importance. This view of the matter is taken by the writer of a leading editorial in *Engineering* (London, June 30), who writes as follows:

"Every branch of science, as it grows, constantly needs new words and phrases to denote facts which were previously unknown or disregarded. The assignment of a name is more easy than the discovery of a fact, so that no sooner is there a vacancy for a name than suggestions arise on every hand. The first discoverer of a new element, star or territory, is by common consent entrusted with the naming of his discovery; but physical facts and properties are not so easily disposed of. The latter are, in a certain sense, the common property of educated men, and every one claims the right of describing them as he thinks fit, so that unless they are presented to the world already endowed with a suitable name, everybody who has occasion to mention them uses, or misuses, a term of his own or of somebody else. This constitutes a frequent source of misunderstanding and confusion, which exists until in time some particular name survives in the struggle for existence, and is generally accepted, and has allotted to it a specific meaning. Names of concrete objects very soon settle down into general use and become the current coin of every-day thought, euphony and brevity commending them more to the general public than a nice regard for etymological rectitude. Before a new name, however, can ever take its place in the language, it must fulfil a want, and not merely a vacancy. . . . Existing phraseology may be loose and inaccurate, but, provided it is sufficient for all practical purposes, this is all that is required, an excess of exactitude being of the nature of pedantry.

"When a name can at the same time be descriptive and otherwise satisfactory, it would appear that its quality of suggestion is highly desirable. A descriptive name is intended to bear a self-evident meaning, and provided that it does so, the chances are that it will be a very good name. But if the desire for accuracy leads, as is often the case, to the invention of atticisms unpronounceable by, and unintelligible to, the ordinary person; or, on the other hand, to some hybrid construction which outrages educated ears, descriptiveness is purchased at too dear a price. Many recent names and terms, especially in physical science, are offensive for the first reason; altho, no doubt, to their authors, they seem all that can be desired. There is, however, a worse fault than those just mentioned, to which all explanatory names and terms are liable. The name may be applied before the thing it describes is fully understood, and hence may in time be positively misleading. The word 'atom,' signifying 'indivisible,' is only true with a mental reservation, of which no indication is given; and magnetic 'flux,' implying the existence of something flowing, is another example of faulty nomenclature owing to insufficient knowledge."

Another Way to Save Niagara.—Visitors to the Catskills will remember how the falls in certain places are "turned on" for the edification of the visitor, on payment of a fee. That Niagara should ever be subjected to such ignominy would once have seemed the wildest kind of a nightmare, but here is a man proposing it, or something very like it, as a method by which we may be able alternately to utilize and to admire the mighty cataract, thus, in a way, eating our cake and having it too. Mr. Louis L. Thurston writes thus to *The Scientific American* from Jamestown, N. Y., under date of June 20, 1905:

"I take here the liberty to describe a method for utilizing the greater part of the energy in the falls without injuring in the least the beauty of the falls and without necessitating any engineering structures in the vicinity of the falls. Suppose a dam, constructed across Niagara River, a few miles above the falls or at the beginning of the river. Let the gates of the dam be closed half of the time and opened half of the time, making the river flow, say, for instance, twelve hours in daytime. There would be no danger of overflow, when the gates are shut, with the large area of Lake Erie above the dam. It is evident that twice the regular flow of the river could be extracted from Lake Erie in the daytime. Let the regular flow pass over the falls and take a quantity equal to half the regular flow continually for power purposes. This would give about 3,500,000 horse-power without injuring in the least the beauty of the falls. The gates of the dam could be open, say nine hours in the day and three hours in the night, in order to make it possible to see the falls also at night. It seems to me that if these arrangements were possible, it would give a great amount of power and at the same time save the destruction of the falls."

The Drying of Central Africa.—That Central Africa is gradually drying up appears from the testimony of numerous travelers, among them Captain Lucien Fourneau, commander of the Lower Niger flotilla in 1903 and 1904, who has just reported that the level of that river is constantly lowering. Says *Cosmos*, abstracting an article in *Géographie* (Paris):

"Thus, the *Nupe*, one of the Niger Company's boats, can not at present ascend the river as far as Jebba, a point that she easily reached less than fifteen years ago. The diminution of the flow is particularly remarkable in the upper valley of the river. All the numerous reports collected from the natives on this subject by Captain Fourneau agree. 'The continued fall of the river,' writes this officer, 'is now quite perceptible, so that it causes uneasiness. Most of the islands that separate it into numerous arms between Sansau, Haousa, and Ansongo, were under water at certain seasons, less than forty years ago, since their inhabitants were then obliged to take refuge on the mainland; but they have now nothing to fear from inundation, even in the years when the water is exceptionally high.' This is, we believe, the first observation of the drying of Central Africa that relates to the Niger Valley."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THAT the University of Oxford is exercising an injurious influence on education, by ignoring scientific method, was asserted in a recent lecture by Prof. E. Ray Lankester, the English biologist, says *The Hospital* (London, June 24): "For the present classical and historical method he would substitute as the chief subject of education, both in school and college, a knowledge of nature as set forth in the sciences of physics, chemistry, geology, and botany The strongest inducements in the way of reward ought to be attached to progress in nature knowledge. In short, what is usually regarded as science is advanced both as the best instrument in the education of the individual and the essential condition for the progress and salvation of the community. These are certainly courageous notes in a university which only recently again affirmed its demand for Greek as an essential preliminary to academic studies."

IN a lecture on submarines delivered at the Royal Institution, London, by Sir William White and printed in *Nature* (London, June 29), the distinguished British naval constructor spoke as follows: "When all that is possible has been done, it must remain true that increase in offensive power and in immunity from attack obtained by submergence will be accompanied by unavoidable limitations as well as by special risks resulting from the sacrifice of buoyancy and the great reduction in longitudinal stability which are unavoidable when diving. These considerations have led many persons to favor the construction of so-called 'surface-boats' rather than submarines. They would resemble submersibles in many respects, but the power of diving would be surrendered, altho they would be so constructed that by admitting water by special tanks they could be deeply immersed and show only a small target above the surface when making an attack. There would be no necessity in such surface vessels to use electric motors and storage batteries, since internal combustion engines could be used in all circumstances. Hence it would be possible without increase of size to construct vessels of greater speed and radius of action, and to simplify designs in other important features. It is not possible to predict whether this suggestion to adopt surface-boats rather than submersibles will have a practical result; but it is unquestionable that improvements in, or alternatives to, internal combustion engines will favor the increase of power in relation to weight, and so will tend to the production of vessels of higher speed."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

NATURE-STUDY IN THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

MR. WILBUR S. JACKMAN, of the School of Education in the University of Chicago, contends that the teaching of certain phases of nature-study and science should be an integral feature of seventh-day instruction. Science and religion, urges Mr. Jackson, have been moving along two converging lines, toward contact without collision. This movement has resulted already, he claims, "in a revised idea concerning the function of both, and in a new conception of the spiritual realm." Hence his advocacy of the introduction of science into the Sunday-school. Of the difficulties confronting such an innovation he writes (in *The Educational Review*, New York) as follows:

"It is important in the outset to observe that the task of the present *is not simply to introduce* nature-study into the Sunday-school. If that were all, the undertaking would be far simpler than it really is. It must be remembered that a vivid account of nature always has been presented with dramatic clearness as a part of the Sunday-school curriculum. So faithfully have these lessons been taught, that, to thousands of people, it were not more shocking to doubt the common axioms of morality than it is to question any part of the Biblical story of nature. . . . But, out of patient and careful observation, science has created a conception of the origin, the development, and the destiny of nature, and of man's place in the great plan, that can not be linked with the primitive conception by even the maddest flight of poetic fancy. . . . The Darwinian theory, which certainly has more points in its favor regarding the history of life than any other, completely demolishes the old picture which was very firmly established in our minds in our early years through the teaching of the Sunday-school . . . It is against this flinty wall of pious belief that nature study must hurl itself and upon which it must make some impression if it is to gain a foothold in the Sunday-school as a means of moral and religious training. To introduce nature-study into the Sunday-school, that is, to make it a direct factor in moral and religious training means to give the child an entirely different point of view from that received by those of us who learned its lessons a quarter of a century ago."

What, in the old conception, was the story of man *and* nature, we now regard as the story of man *in* nature, says Mr. Jackman. He continues:

"The great generalization of science upon which our future ethical systems must rest is that nothing happens through whim or chance; that everything, both in the realm of the physical world and within the field of human action, occurs in a fixed and definite order. . . . There are at this time but few of the so-called natural laws that have a general recognition. Of these, the law of gravitation is perhaps the best example. . . . So far, at least, have people been thoroughly trained in the principles of science. But, one step farther, and there is considerable confusion. There are, for instance, whole communities which know that the only way to avoid injury from the falling brick is to dodge it, yet they do not hesitate to pray for rain, which in the last analysis is as much a matter of physics as the falling brick. And, when we go beyond this, and seek to refer *human actions and their consequences to natural laws* that are as rigid and as immutable as that which controls the falling brick or the leaning house, there are as yet but very few people who are willing to follow. . . . Mature reflection, however, will show that the consolations of science are to be preferred. It is vastly more conducive to a sound faith to realize that the affairs of men are, or may be, subject to a beneficent and unchanging order than it is to suppose that they are subject to the vacillations of caprice that may yield at any moment to either mundane or celestial influence. Herein lies the tremendous stimulus to the study of nature; the greater the knowledge of the law and the facts, the more secure we become in our possession of the future."

The law of love, as formulated by Christ, is a natural moral law, states Mr. Jackman. He claims, moreover, that "the final confirmation of the great law of love belongs to science," and must come "from and through a study of nature." We read:

"Nineteen centuries ago the higher law was so clearly enunciated and so bravely maintained that it transfixed the attention of the world. 'Whosoever will lose his life shall find it.' There has never been formulated a higher natural law than this . . . . The law of love is an expression of a fixed natural moral order, as the law of gravitation is an expression of a fixed natural physical order. The apes and tigers and all their kin who can not understand this law, or who will not observe it, must perish as certainly as he who is buried beneath a falling wall. The reason why it has taken nineteen centuries for the great principle expounded by Christ to have any particular influence in the affairs of men is because they have not believed it to be a natural law. They have looked upon it as a whim, or as merely the expression of a personal opinion, or as a bit of advice, and nobody, necessarily, has any regard for any of these, even tho it should come from the Almighty Himself. The final confirmation of the great law of love belongs to science. It comes from and through a study of nature. Its acceptance is made possible only by man's true place in nature becoming known and understood. What a century under the operation of this law will do for mankind we can scarcely imagine. In a hundred years we shall look back upon the jail, the penitentiary, and the reformatory as now we look back upon the pillory and thumbscrews as instruments of torture. The prisons will be visited as curiosities as we now visit the Tower of London. The new century of science will be the age of the schoolhouse and of education. The strong will help the weak and thus more surely increase their own strength.

"We stand in mute horror before the catastrophe of the Iroquois Theater fire; but that disaster is repeated over and over again every year in our cities. Unsanitary houses, filthy streets, adulterated food, impure air combine to carry off human beings that are the victims of a neglect as reprehensible as that which attaches to any directly responsible for the Iroquois disaster. That they die one by one and alone instead of suddenly and in a heap does not really lessen the horror. *The conscientious application of half the science we know would save them all.* I believe in the great doctrine of redemption. When imbued with the new religion, every man will become a savior of the weak and the needy. Man will not only become his brother's keeper, he will become in truth his redeemer."

THE DECAY OF RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

FRANCIS WILLIAM NEWMAN is cited by Francis Gribble in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), as not only the antithesis of his brother, Cardinal Newman, but as the man who laid the ax at the root of the tree of dogma. With the abolition of dogma will follow eventually the obsolescence of religious controversy. The contrast between the theological methods of the two brothers is thus suggested:

"Francis Newman once tried to explain to Dr. Martineau the difference between his own religious attitude and that of his eminent brother, the Cardinal. 'It is a matter of faith,' he said. 'I have faith, and the Cardinal has none. The Cardinal comes to a river, and believes that he can not possibly cross it unless he takes a particular boat with a particular name painted on it. But I believe that I can swim.'"

By the boat, of course, he meant dogmatic doctrine. Francis Newman passed from "a rigid to a fluid" Christianity, from a fixed to an elastic creed, from definiteness to vagueness; from a religion of the intellect to a religion of faith. The cant word "latitudinarianism" has been applied to this "fluid Christianity," in which dogmas have been dropped, and terminology only maintained. The views of advanced thinkers with regard to dogma Mr. Gribble thus states:

"At present, as far as one can judge . . . the view of dogma entertained by advanced thinkers within the churches appears to be pretty much this: that there is no warranty for regarding failure to accept them as a sin; that it would be well if most of them were dropped, and the rest restated; but that they have their pro-

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visional utility; and that as no one really believes all of them in the plain sense of the words, any clergyman may with propriety make his private reservations with regard to any of them, and allow it to be understood that he believes what he does not believe while continuing to do his clerical work and to draw his clerical stipend. Intellectual insincerity, in short, is justified on the ground that religion is essential, whereas dogma is only incidental. To which Francis Newman would have replied, and did reply by implication, that true religion and intellectual insincerity are incompatible; and that the proper course is to get rid of the dogmas while retaining the religion."

This belief of Francis Newman, we are told, is slowly gaining the apprehension of the world, which in some quarters realizes that a church without dogma is a quite possible institution. To quote further:

"But a church without dogma? Is that also possible? One would perhaps hesitate to say so if the cry for it had not arisen within the ranks of a church once one of the most rigidly dogmatic. That, however, was what happened when the synod of the Evangelical Church of the Canton of Vaud met last autumn to discuss the revision of its formularies in the light of modern thought. The proposal was then seriously made, and substantially supported, that candidates for holy orders should be excused submission to any dogmatic tests—that their adhesion should be to religion in general, and not to any particularized creed. The majority rejected the proposal. The time did not seem to be ripe for it. But it was nevertheless a sign of times that are ripening."

Necessarily such a condition of things would render controversy impossible. As Mr. Gribble remarks:

"The dogmas have been dropped, and the terminology has been retained—that, in a sentence, is the evolution which the Higher Criticism has brought about in the course of the last half-century. And accordingly theological controversy has lost half its bitterness by losing all its meaning. The skeptic, on his part, feels that to attack the dogmas of Christianity is to assail shadows of perpetually changing shape. The Christian apologist, on his, can say little to the skeptic, for fear lest, in denouncing him, he should also by implication be denouncing Dean Fremantle, or some other office-bearer in the household of faith. Quarrels, therefore, subside for the lack of anything definite to quarrel about; and all sensible men are of the same religion because the religion is capable of being stretched to cover all sensible opinions. For really embittered disputation—as also for really morbid religiosity—the first thing needful is a rigid creed with penalties for those who reject it."

The Church as "A School of Fine Arts."—In a recent issue of *Études* (Paris), a review founded by the Jesuit fathers in 1856, Hippolyte Prévot enters upon an eloquent defense of the principle of State support for the church. "What!" exclaims M. Prévot, "Part of the public revenues are employed to pay dancers and singers salaries greater than the prime minister's—part again is used to endow schools of fine arts, museums, libraries, chairs of science and literature; and should nothing be given to the church, which is for the peasant at once his school of fine arts, his museum, his library; the only place where he learns there exist things called painting, music, eloquence; where he hears duty and hope spoken of; where his ideas rise above that piece of ground which he turns over and over so industriously day by day until the hour comes when he will lie beneath it?" It is unpardonable, some people argue, "that those who do not attend divine worship, who do not believe in it, should be obliged to contribute to its expense." To this objection M. Prévot replies:

"Do a majority of the French people go to the theaters subsidized in Paris? Many a class lecture in the College of France has not more than half a dozen auditors. A great number of citizens have never had occasion to enter the hall of a court of justice. Of what good is the road running along the shores of the Mediterranean to the fisherman on the Atlantic coast? and the public schools? Would people who have no children, or who prefer to send their children to private schools, have a right to refuse to pay the tax?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RETURNING AGE OF FAITH.

"AFTER a long period of depression, of low spirits, of a kind of shamefacedness and apology, the soul of man—man, *i.e.*, contrasted with his natural circumstances—is about to stand up; is already, indeed, upon his feet, with something of the ancient daring in his eyes." This view of the situation is maintained by the Rev. John A. Hutton, a writer in *The Hibbert Journal* (London, July). At present, says Mr. Hutton, "we are living from hand to mouth, without the moral order and peace which come of obedience to some faith or vision." We are, he insists, in a condition of unstable equilibrium, of inner discord and unhappiness; a condition, however, which "gives men the hearing ear." In other words, we are to look for a reaction in the temper of the community toward the problems of life. He continues:

"On the principle of the swing of the pendulum, we ought to anticipate a reaction against the mood which has dominated men during, to speak roughly, the last generation. It is possible, no doubt, to give an airy and cynical interpretation of this pendulum principle—that it is due to the incurable levity of the public mind. But a more serious and honorable explanation is also competent. Any reaction which is widespread, and has the note of spontaneity, will be found to be the protest of man's entire nature against the arrogance and tyranny of one aspect or faculty of that nature. We have the instinct for freedom, for self-assertion; but—it may be a reminiscence in our blood, or it may be the calling and election of God—we have also the instinct to deal severely with ourselves—the instinct of obedience, of bondage. . . . There are signs, it seems to me, that men, in certain matters, are beginning to have misgivings, beginning to fear they have gone far enough; signs of a certain timidity which will be condemned as weakness by some still strenuous minds, but which will be regarded by others as belonging equally to man's true nature, as the sign of his inevitable need of some shelter for his spirit."

Mr. Hutton points to the rapid spread of Christian Science, and to the revival of the "occult" in our time, as bearing upon his contention. Of these particular symptoms he writes:

"That the Christian Science propaganda should begin and should find such a welcome in an age and among habits of thought diametrically opposed to its ideas, is a shining illustration of how extremes meet. Sympathetically considered, also, it gives the rationale, the inner reasonableness, of that long-established maxim. Extremes meet for the same reason that tyrannies are overthrown. The latter extreme is the passionate reaction, often unjust and disastrous but inevitable, against the former. To the *ipse dixit* of materialism, becoming more and more strident and cock-sure that there is nothing but matter in the world, Christian Science, with equal self-confidence, replies that there is nothing but spirit. Now, it is not the purpose of this paper to enter into proofs, or to justify the general movement, signs of which are here alleged. My purpose is simply to name some signs, as they seem to me, that, whether rightly or wrongly in an absolute sense, the general mind to-day is steadily inclining toward a certain considerateness and attitude of attention with regard to the spiritual view of man and the world.

"The same interpretation may legitimately be given of the remarkable revival of the 'occult' in our time. It is idle, it is simply not true, to say that this dabbling in the black arts is confined to those few queer people whom we shall always have with us and that it is without significance. One has only to walk up and down a street in the busier part of any of our cities to see what a trade must be going on in the unseen and the diabolical. It may not be a comfortable sign; indeed, it points to a real peril which will accompany any wholesale return to faith, as it has accompanied every such instinctive and elementary movement in past times. But it is the sign, I believe, of a kind of wild revenge which the spiritual side of our human nature is celebrating as a protest against its long neglect. As such, it gives an insight into the necessities of human nature; that in the absence of the prophet from the soul, in the absence of some honorable faith, which will control the fluid and haunting faculties of man, there may take place, even in the most enlightened society, a kind of stampede into dark and dubious and imbecile things. By themselves, these things are disheartening and deplorable enough, but they are not by

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themselves. They are rather like pieces of paper and bits of straw and clouds of dust blown about by a wind which, nevertheless, is a good enough wind, bearing ships out to sea and home."

A return to faith, according to Mr. Hutton, implies a reassertion of man's personality in the face of the great impersonal forces of the universe. It is one way of stating the terms of the controversy of the last fifty years, he writes, to say that it has been a battle between man and the universe, between man with his instinctive and traditional ideas of himself—his dignity, his significance, on the one hand, and, on the other, the infinite world. But now, he concludes, "it seems that man's 'personality,' which in reality was being threatened by the formulas and deductions of materialistic science, is showing signs of recovery; and, because the sense of personality once confirmed will proceed to claim its inherent rights, and at the further stage to take up its duties and responsibilities, the survival and reenforcement of personality is a conclusion which must be hailed with satisfaction by all who would not despair of the human enterprise."

LITURGICAL UNREST IN THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE Rev. Herbert A. Jump, a Congregationalist pastor, discussing in *The Church Economist*, New York, the "liturgical unrest" within his denomination, remarks that a Congregationalist "conceives of liberty as a locomotive liberty, a freedom to move; and so, like an ecclesiastical Abraham, he is forever going out from the old, not knowing whither he goes, often not caring whither he goes, so long as his soul thrills with the sight and conquest of new worlds." Mr. Jump admits that this attitude at times results in embarrassment. Prior to the present uneasiness Congregationalism passed through a period of theological unrest. Says Mr. Jump:

"Then it was, Do you believe in the Apostles' Creed? Now it is, Do you say it? Then it was, Shall we cut the Trinity from the Doxology? Now it is, When shall we sing that Doxology, before or after or in the middle of the worship? For an old-fashioned Congregationalist to attend service in a 'modern' church is like going to explore an unmapped province of Greenland—nor is the cold country chosen for the simile accidentally. He finds himself liturgically 'lost.' He looks hopefully to discover if the church calendar will not announce a mid-week 'preparatory and interpretative lecture on next Sunday's order of service; pupils please bring notebooks.' His state of mind is like that of the little fellow who was being put to bed by his nurse while his mother entertained callers down-stairs. Suddenly a wail descends from the nursery. 'Oh, mama, mama! Come quick! Maud is mixing me all up in my prayers.'"

Mr. Jump goes on to explain the origin of "the liturgical poverty from which Congregationalism is to-day shivering." We read:

"Dissatisfied with Romanism and Episcopacy, our ecclesiastical ancestors worried themselves free from all forms of liturgical art. The Puritan was essentially and conscientiously a reactionary. Like a rubber ball, he showed his inmost nature by the energy with which he rebounded from all that had preceded, and *ipso facto*, irritated him. And as religion was the most intense part of his nature, his rebounds in the religious sphere, like Abou Ben Adhem, 'led all the rest.'"

But now, he continues, has come a reaction:

"In this last decade, however, we are experiencing an unrest that looks not toward destruction, but toward constructive restoration. A rebellion against the extremes of the seventeenth century reaction is taking on form, tho not as yet much comeliness. The art-media which Puritanism flung into the ash-heap as nothing but burnt-out coals are seen to be still possessed of warmth and power. The minister to-day, accordingly, is asking himself liturgical questions and grimly setting his teeth to solve the mysteries of the prayer-book and untangle the Christian year."

Mr. Jump attempted to settle the matter of liturgy in his own congregation by referendum. He reports:

"Among the illuminating comments gleaned from nearly two hundred submitted answers, one confession expressed finely that nobler, open-minded temper which has made Congregationalism a world-force. The question was, 'Do you like fixed forms of prayer?' The answer was, 'I do not like them *yet*.'"

A GODLESS THEOLOGY.

THE charge has recently been repeatedly made that the representatives of modern theology "think atheistically." This does not mean that they are atheists in the historical sense of this term, but that they practically eliminate God as an active or special factor in the construction of their theories, and the term thus only emphasizes the old charge that modern theology is purely "naturalistic." The charge is again raised in an address delivered in Eisenach by Professor Lütgert, one of the conservative men of the University of Halle. He declares that the difference between the conservative and the advanced school of theologians is this, that the former in their historic researches into the origin and development of religion make use of their knowledge of God, while the latter do not. He quotes the following proposition of a leading protagonist of advanced theology: "Our scientific research comes to an end then when we include God as a coefficient in history." In opposition he declares that "when in our thinking and work we leave God aside, this is no longer a method but a deception"; and "that it is absolutely impossible to dismiss God from our thoughts and actions. The very fact that we ignore Him is a proof that He is a factor in our minds and hearts."

Paul Jaeger has taken up this new phase of the never-ending struggle between the two schools of theology in the *Christliche Welt* of Marburg, the leading popular exponent of the liberal school, and discusses the question in how far it can be truthfully said that modern theology is "atheistic." From this discussion we quote the following characteristic passages:

"Modern theology is distinctively scientific. This is its highest goal and aim. It purposes to produce a science of religious life that stands in exact contact with the scientific consciousness and work of the times. The object is not to produce a certain particular type of science, but to bring theology into harmony with science as this is now generally understood and accepted. It has become more and more clear that, in contrast to the scientific thought of the ancient times or the Middle Ages, a new type of science has in modern times been developed, the program of which, tersely stated, is this: We must explain the world by the world or on the basis of the world itself. This is at the same time the leading method of work adopted by the entire modern scientific world. History and its phenomena are to be explained on the basis of the agencies that are active in the development of the world, and that, too, without an appeal to the idea of a God. It is only in this way that theology can be placed on a parallel with the other departments of research, and thus claim a place in the *universitas litterarum*. Theology is not to have a special method of its own, but its researches are to be conducted under the same canons that prevail in other lines of investigation. In modern science God is no longer a self-evident factor as He was in former investigation. Modern scientific research *ignorat Deum*, *i.e.*, it knows nothing of Him. It has been generally accepted that God, as understood by the pious, is not an object of scientific research at all. As a matter of principle modern theology, like all modern science, takes into consideration the powers that are operative in nature and its processes, and does not take into consideration any that 'come directly from God.'"

The writer then devotes a column or more to showing that such "ignoring of God" by the theologian need not worry the Christian at all, because the Christian physician, in applying his science, just as much "ignores God" as the theologian under modern conditions does. Each one of these two operates experimentally and

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historically, and independently of his faith, in his own department.

In conclusion the writer says:

"The last word in this matter has not by any means yet been spoken. This discussion has for its object chiefly to clear up the problem itself and to bring about its discussion. To-day, however, it must be clearly stated that the charge against modern theology of being 'atheistic' contains some truth, but nothing that need frighten us."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THREE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

OF special interest as emphasizing the organized activities of young people in the Christian Church were three international conventions which met during the last week of June and the first two weeks of July. These were the eleventh International Sunday-school Convention of North America, which met at Toronto, Canada; the seventh International Convention of the Epworth League, in Denver, Col.; and the twenty-second International Christian Endeavor Convention, in Baltimore. The Toronto convention was attended by about two thousand delegates, representing the principal evangelical denominations. Arrangements were made, after considerable opposition, for an optional advance series to be added to the uniform lesson series. From reports of the meetings we get the following Sunday-school statistics:

"Sunday-schools in North America, 155,007; teachers, 1,556,947; scholars, 12,076,232; total Sunday-school membership, 14,127,541; number of home departments, 10,371; membership of home departments, 392,859; cradle roll membership, 198,223; scholars received into churches during past year, 217,163."

This convention is generally acclaimed a practical and vital bond of union between the various evangelical churches. The New York *Church Economist* (undenominational), remarks:

"The great gathering at Toronto was supremely important because its dispensation is of the future. Most church assemblies and courts deal with the present age, but a Sunday-school congress legislates for the generation to come.

"In another particular such a convention is momentous beyond the ordinary. Meetings for 'grown-ups' are largely critical or analytical; a Sunday-school conference is essentially constructive. It deals with humanity in the dough; it initiates; it sets new forces in motion.."

The Denver convention of the Epworth League, the Young People's Society of Methodism, was attended by close upon twelve thousand delegates and visitors. The league has a total membership of 2,500,000. A movement was inaugurated tending toward the evangelization of the United States.

The Christian Endeavor is an interdenominational society. At the Baltimore convention it received with enthusiasm the following suggestions of President Clark toward a program for the organization: "A million new Christian Endeavorers; a million new church-goers; a million new church members; a million new dollars for denominational missions." From the report of Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, the general secretary of the society, we gather the following facts:

"There are to-day in the whole of Christendom 66,772 societies of Christian Endeavor, of which 49,339 are in the United States and Canada. This is a net gain of 2,014 in the year past after allowing for societies disbanded. The leading denominations in the movement in the United States, in order of the membership of their societies, are Presbyterian, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant, Lutheran, Dutch Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, and United Brethren. In Canada the Methodists have the strongest contingent; the Presbyterians are second."

Mr. William Shaw, addressing the convention, said in part:

"Twenty-five years ago the ruling idea in the Church was that children should be seen and not heard. The result was: few were seen and none were heard. Twenty-five years of Christian Endeavor have revealed to the Church that it is out of the young people that the kingdom of heaven is to be made.

"Eminent men have said that there is no organization in the world to-day exerting a more potent influence for peace among the nations and none that have done more to bring the denominations together in the spirit of fellowship and cooperation than Christian Endeavor. It has revolutionized the attitude of the church toward the young people and the attitude of the young people toward the church. It has transformed young people from lookers-on into one of the most enterprising and vigorous departments of the church."

RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE NEGRO.

MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON makes the criticism that practically all writers on the subject have discussed the religious life of the negro as tho it were something fixed and unchanging. "They have not sufficiently emphasized the fact that the negro people, in respect to their religious life, have been, almost since they landed in America, in a process of change and growth." The negro came to America with the pagan ideas of his African ancestors; under slavery he acquired a number of Christian ideas; and at the present time "he is slowly learning what those ideas mean in practical life." As indicating the distance the negro has already traveled in his religious conceptions, Mr. Washington writes (in *The North American Review*, July) as follows:

"In the religion of the native African there was, generally speaking, no place of future reward or punishment, no heaven and no hell, as we are accustomed to conceive them. For this reason the negro had little sense of sin. He was not tortured by doubts and fears, which are so common and, we sometimes feel, so necessary a part of the religious experiences of Christians. The evils he knew were present and physical.

"During the period of servitude in the New World, the negro race did not wholly forget the traditions and habits of thought that it brought from Africa. But it added to its ancestral stock certain new ideas.

"Slavery, with all its disadvantages, gave the negro race, by way of recompense, one great consolation, namely, the Christian religion and the hope and belief in a future life. . . . This hope and this aspiration, which are the theme of so many of the old negro hymns, found expression in the one institution that slavery permitted to the negro people—the negro church. It was natural and inevitable that the negro church, coming into existence as it did under slavery, should permit the religious life of the negro to express itself in ways almost wholly detached from morality. There was little in slavery to encourage the sense of personal responsibility."

It has been said, continues Mr. Washington, that the negro church is too emotional. He points out that another disability is that it lacks a sufficiently definite connection with the moral and social life of the negro people. On this point he writes:

"Could this connection be effected in a large degree, it would give to the movement for the upbuilding of the race the force and inspiration of a religious motive. It would give to the negro religion more of that missionary spirit, the spirit of service, that it needs to purge it of some of the worst elements that still cling to it.

"The struggle to attain a higher level of living, to get land, to build a home, to give their children an education, just because it demands more earnestness and steadfastness of purpose, gives a steadiness and a moral significance to the religious life, which is the thing the negro people need at present.

"A large element of the negro church must be recalled from its apocalyptic vision back to the earth; the members of the negro race must be taught that mere religious emotion that is guided by no definite idea and is devoted to no purpose is vain."

POPE PIUS X. has sent a personal letter to the Mikado of Japan, conveying the thanks of the Roman Church to Japan for the latter's attitude toward the Roman Catholic missionaries in Manchuria. The letter has reference to territory where, when Russia was in the ascendant, missionaries were made to feel acutely the opposition of the Greek Church.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

FRENCH AND BRITISH COMMENT ON THE RETURN OF PAUL JONES.

THE day after the battle of Trafalgar, Napoleon was plunged in gloomy thoughts, and turning to Berthier, then the most devoted, if not the ablest of his marshals, he asked: "Berthier, how old was Paul Jones when he died?" "I do not know," was the reply; "I think he was forty-five." "He had not finished his career," said the Emperor, sadly; "if he had lived France might have had an Admiral like Nelson." This anecdote is related in the Paris *Figaro* apropos of the day, when, to quote further:

"The sailors of Admiral Sigsbee come to receive the coffin of Paul Jones, in order to take back the founder of the American navy to the country which he made free. The Stars and Stripes of the American flag shall enfold his remains—the flag born on the birthday of the Admiral, the flag which he was the first to make the cannons of Europe salute. France in her turn salutes the coffin containing the ashes of Commodore Paul Jones."

The same paper compares the return of the hero's body to America, with the return of Napoleon's remains from St. Helena to Paris, and adds that Paul Jones was "a hero in America, a pirate in England, a patriot in history."

The *Action* (Paris) speaks of the "imposing ceremony" with which the Admiral's body was publicly guarded in state and despatched to Cherbourg. Very striking was the allocution made by citizen Paul Brousse at the Hôtel de Ville, and addressed to the Americans present. He concluded by saying:

"I may be permitted to believe that if ever by any unforeseen possibility, you should hear from the eastern side of the Atlantic the agonizing cry of France wounded by her enemies, that France who in her republican dignity is so resolutely pacific, the *Duc de Duras* of Paul Jones, which went from France to America, would return to Europe equipped with succor for her who had watched over the cradle in which was born your independence."

PAUL JONES.

This statuette, which is the work of the eminent sculptor, P. d'Epinay, is the only one of the great naval hero in France.

The paper from which we copy this speech augurs from the recent events in the relations of French and Americans at Paris, Cherbourg, and Brest that an *entente* is likely to be established between America and France as it has been between France and England. In the words of this journal:

"We believe we are witnessing the preliminaries to an *entente cordiale* between France and the United States. . . . All the speeches made by the distinguished Americans present, all the remarks, published and known, of the diplomats indicated a keen interest in peace and mutual understanding between the two nations, and an intention to promote such a consummation."

The *Gaulois* (Paris) points out to the Socialists and faddish pacificists who desire to abolish the army, that the American Republic in its demonstrations over Paul Jones declares that it is still a military nation. It says:

"Americans ought to be very well satisfied with the reception we have given them. Wherever they went they were cheered. The moment they disembarked their soldiers became popular favorites.

"At the sight of the American uniforms, memories of former companionship in arms were awakened, and our officers were happy to welcome their comrades from beyond the sea.

"While our Socialists are trying to persuade us that the republic ought to abolish the army, the great American Republic sends to us a military squadron to honor the memory of a sailor who fought for her independence.

"And while our pacificists labor to convert their own and the neighboring countries to their views, President Roosevelt reaches out to France the hand of a soldier."

The Times (London) joins to its acknowledgment of the high qualities of Paul Jones a prayer that the War of 1812 may be the last conflict in arms between this country and Great Britain. To quote:

"This week the navies of France and the United States have been exchanging cordial international courtesies over what our Paris correspondent has not inaptly called the 'apotheosis' of Paul Jones. . . . That great seaman was a good citizen of the United States and a good servant of France, and withal a redoubtable foe of this country, albeit a Scotsman by birth. Yet the relations of this country with both France and the United States are now happily such that, 'without reopening old wounds,' we can join with them in honoring the memory of so great a seaman, just as Frenchmen may join with us in admiring the unique genius of Nelson. That it took a Nelson to beat them is no unworthy tribute to their naval valor and renown. Between three nations so kindred in political genius and aspirations as England, France, and the United States, the memories of their former conflicts, so honorable to all, may well strengthen the friendship which now so happily unites them. Indeed, we may best express these happy relations by saying that the sentiment which will prevail at Brest will be identical with that already embodied in a toast which is not uncommon on either side of the Atlantic, 'The War of 1812; may it always be the late war between England and the United States.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW FRANCE WILL CHECK OUR IMPERIALISM.

THE benevolent quality of our "imperialism" seems to be misunderstood in Paris almost as much as in the Philippines—perhaps even more, for we learn from the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) that "Yankee imperialism" is the greatest existing menace to the nations of the world. Its formula, says Joseph Ribet (the writer to whom we are indebted for this interesting view of our intentions), is: "The world for Americans"; its basis is the Monroe Doctrine; and its impersonation is Theodore Roosevelt, who, "in spite of all the considerations of pure politics, was elected to be President of the United States." Mr. Ribet utters a somewhat amazed and awestruck eulogy of American energy, and says:

"American imperialism is newer than English imperialism, stronger than German imperialism, and more sure of itself than Japanese imperialism. . . . It is built upon an imposing foundation—the Monroe Doctrine expanded into Pan-Americanism; and from a political standpoint its scope is positively startling in its inclusiveness. Economically, it displays resources before which the productive power of the world gives way, and it makes conquest of all the avenues of commerce. The maxim of this imperialism 'the world for Americans,' unrolls its influence like the coils of a colossal serpent which extend in ever-widening rings. It sweeps on of necessity from the domain of economics to that of politics. It describes circles of warlike conquest and moral influence by means of which, day by day, it tightens its hold on the world."

He thus includes in the term "imperialism" the financial and moral as well as political power of America. He attributes a great

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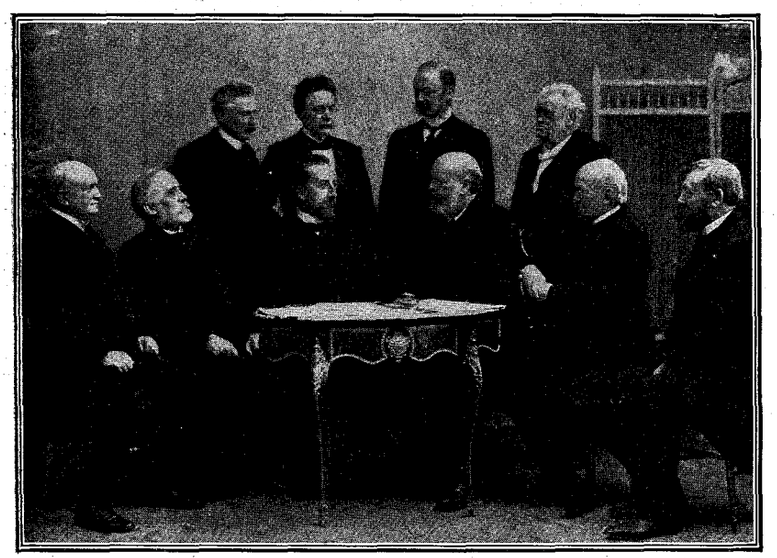
deal of this gigantic and pervading power to the influence of the American woman. To quote:

"A unique and original factor contributes toward its intensification, and this is the influence of woman. . . . It is no secret to any one that North America makes of woman a veritable object of worship. To her influence, recognized and fostered, the United States owes its hearth and home, founded not on interest, but affection, the mainstay of its religion and the inspiration of daring and valor which exalt a man and make him worthy of being loved. It was for the American woman that such heroic exploits were achieved during the war of secession. Thus for woman the Yankee can feel proud of his imperialism, and can develop it to its furthest limits."

He goes on to show that neither questions of pure politics, constitutional law, nor finance are allowed to interfere with America's ever-growing passion for imperial expansion. In 1900, he says, the presidential election, in opposition to some of the weightiest and wisest of political protests, was decided for imperialism. The acquisition of new territories was favored by the Supreme Court;



C. W. E. B. OLSSON. H. BOTHNER. H. BULL. K. LEHMKUHL. C. KNUDSEN. A. VINJE.
S. ARCTANDER. C. MICHELSEN, Minister of State. Y. LÖVLAND. G. KNUDSEN.

THE NORWEGIAN COUNCIL OF STATE,
Which is now administering the government.

war revenue bills exhausted the country. But nothing can withstand the conquering energy of America. To quote his own words:

"Everything rights itself in the United States: all hollows are filled; all faults correct themselves."

He says that Americans, for example, have even found a way of solving the negro question by instructing the negroes with a view to their Americanization and treating them with consideration. "The President has invited Booker Washington to his table." He goes on to say that the United States are not "finished"; they have not yet realized, in finest detail, their "*E Pluribus Unum.*" He proceeds:

"Yet the position taken by their imperialism is formidable. What will it be after the last touches have been given to the structure! And what will be the result if ever the Anglo-American Federation becomes a reality? Germany and England, blinded by their imperialism, persist in demanding concessions which can not result to the first but in a collision, and to the second in an alliance, worse, for Europe, than a war."

So much for the description of this frightful American product that is menacing the nations. Who shall check it? Why, who but France? When he comes to describe how the checking is to be done, however, his prescription resembles a proposition to stop a runaway locomotive with a verse of poetry. Here is his remedy:

"It is at this point that France, the land of light, must use her restraining influence; allying herself with the Slavic group, rallying round her the 'Latin Sisters.' She must use her prestige and her unique international position pacifically but firmly to impress upon the United States the mighty dictum of Spinoza, 'There is room for all in the house of the Lord.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCANDINAVIA'S FUTURE.

THAT Sweden can not bring Norway back to the Union peaceably, and will not try to do so forcibly, are now pretty generally accepted as facts by the European press, and it seems to be thought equally certain that the comic-opera ending to the revolution is not to take place and King Oscar is not to appoint his own son as his successor on the throne of Norway, after being himself dispossessed of it against his will. There is good humor as well as naïveté in the King's reason, as given by a correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*—"Mistrust in Norway and mistrust in Sweden" would be the result, says Oscar, for "the King of Sweden would be accused of being influenced by the King of Norway, and vice versa." Many expect to see a prince of the royal house of Denmark elected to the Norwegian throne. There has always been a close attachment between Norway and Denmark, and a corresponding alienation of the latter from Sweden. At the present moment ill feeling runs high between Denmark and Sweden. Says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"The anti-Danish feeling in Sweden is beginning to be the subject of some anxiety in Denmark. Many are the causes alleged for the existence of this feeling. As is well known, the relations between Denmark and Sweden have never been so cordial as those existing between the little kingdom and that Norway to whom she is closely allied in tongue and general civilization. In the dissolution of the union Denmark always gave her favor and sympathy to Norway, without coming too near to a rupture with Sweden."

This national antipathy may possibly play an important part in deciding the ultimate destiny of the Scandinavian peninsula. It will at any rate throw an obstacle in the way of a Pan-Scandinavian union, for Denmark is now too far out of sympathy with Sweden to admit of such a thing being possible. On this subject "A Swedish Patriot" observes in *The Independent Review* (London):

"Five hundred years ago an attempt was made to form a permanent union of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The greatest of Sweden's historians said repeatedly, that that union 'looked like an idea'; and that union broke down, because it came to be tried too late, several centuries too late. Norway issued into acknowledged free and independent national life in 1814, after four centuries of union under the Danish kings; but she had not been in any way amalgamated with Denmark."

With regard to the reunion of Sweden and Norway, the same writer remarks that while they are not to be reunited, even by war, they can, and probably will, make common cause against any enemy:

"There is no hope of amalgamation between Sweden and Norway. Still, they can stand together against an enemy; and most probably they will. . . . In the present state of international politics, it is of the highest importance that our two nations should make common cause against any one Power which should attempt to infringe the independence or integrity of the territory of either. But the idea of obtaining a permanent assurance of such common cause by means of a war for making one nation out of two, seems

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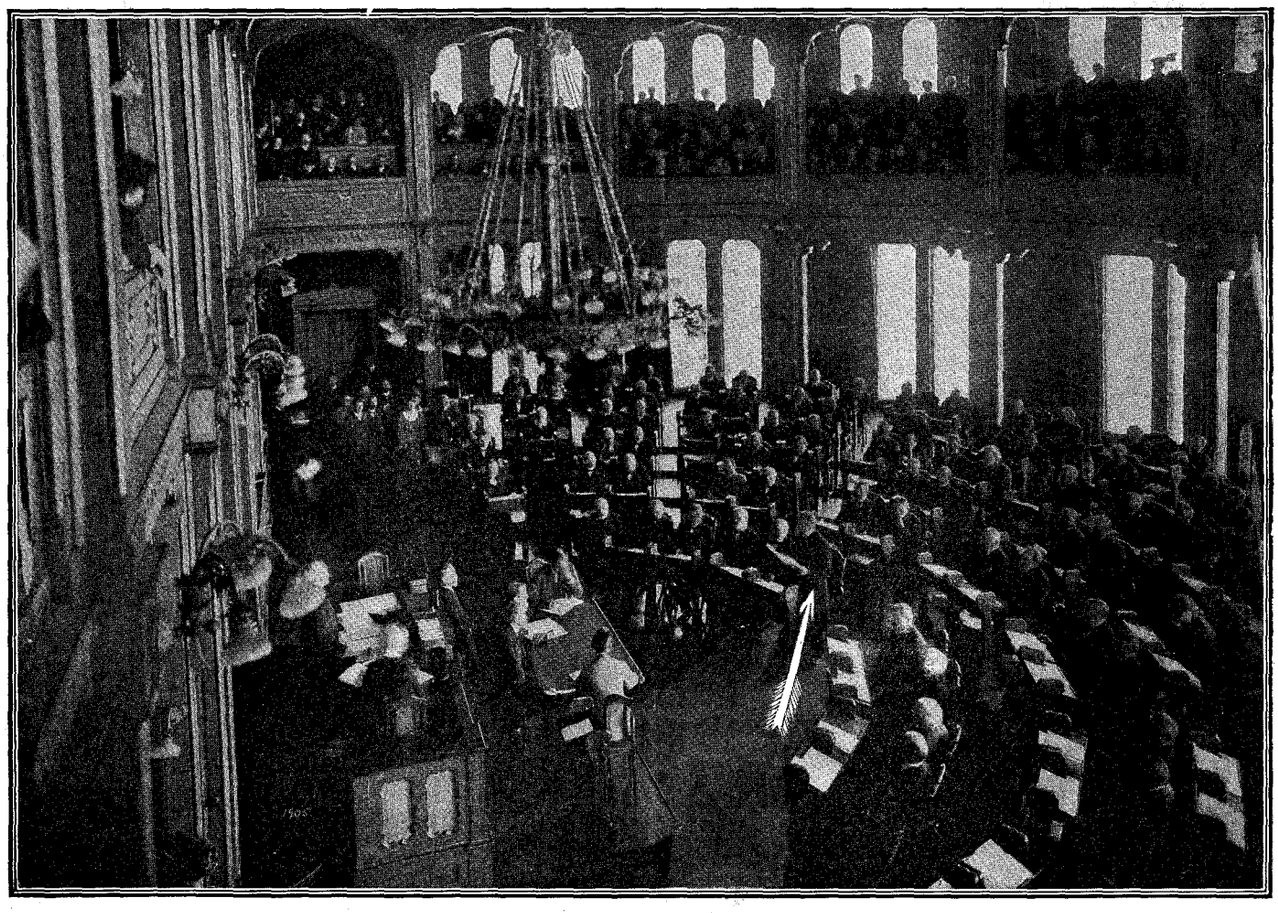

PREMIER MICHELSEN READING TO THE STORTHING THE NORWEGIAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
The Premier is indicated by an arrow.

to have disappeared from practical politics. That idea of making one nation out of the two was founded on a serious misreading of American history. The Civil War was fought between parties who had grown up from a common British stem, gained their freedom together, ever lived in a common union, with the same language, the same traditions. Norway and Sweden have had quite distinct nationalities, different languages, institutions, and laws, for a thousand years."

This opinion is confirmed by the conclusion arrived at by the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which thinks that the revolution will end peacefully, and indulges a faint hope that the three Scandinavian sisters will be prepared to face with united forces the aggression of an external Power. To quote:

"Undoubtedly the Swedish-Norwegian question will be solved without recourse to arms. . . . Further negotiations between the two countries are scarcely possible excepting on the basis of the new order of things, and this, very probably, will be the course taken by events in the near future.

"It is surmised in certain quarters that the separation of Sweden and Norway will by no means hinder these two States from joining Denmark in a political *entente* or convention—especially against Russia, whose covetous schemes constitute a serious menace to the independence of the Scandinavian countries. This would be a wise and prudent policy, and we must hope that the present Swedish-Norwegian quarrel will not grow so bitter as to preclude the possibility of such a course in the future."

PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK,
Who is being "mentioned" for the vacant throne of Norway.

Many of the other European papers express their views clearly on the possible designs of Russia upon the Scandinavian peninsula. Mr. E. John Solano, in *The Monthly Review* (London) sees in this condition of things a danger to England also "from a Russian people leavened with liberty, industrially prosperous, and infinitely powerful, pent up within eighteen miles of the open waters of Norwegian shores." Germany, whose emperor is at present making friends with the Scandinavian princes, will be a possible party to any anti-Anglo-Saxon demonstrations. As Mr. Solano says:

"The problem of a weak or unsettled Scandinavia becomes a factor of vital importance both to the security of the British Islands and to the peace of the whole world. The particular peril as well as the value of Scandinavia in respect of future world polity lies firstly in the danger to Britain which that peninsula might constitute in the possession of great power, and, secondly, by reason

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of the fact that it may, some day, prove a lever in the hands of the Teuton which he may use to drive the pathway of his progress wedge-like between the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav. For it is clear that while the present necessities of the Russian people endure, the Norwegian littoral will constitute a constant temptation to the Russian nation, and that, as a factor of political exchange in respect of this national demand, Scandinavia may some day provide a make-weight in the balance of scales which Germany shall hold and regulate to her own benefit."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE CRISIS IN HUNGARY.

THAT "history repeats itself" is a truth which originated with Thucydides, altho he probably would himself be surprised at some of the illustrations of it. The crisis in Hungary is almost exactly parallel to the recent crisis, ending in revolution, in the Scandinavian peninsula. To put the matter in a nutshell, the Emperor of Austria, as also King of Hungary and in command of the common army, has attempted to Germanize the army in Hungary and has thus disgusted the Magyars, according to François de Kossuth, who writes in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). To quote this representative of a famous name, who is a deputy in the Hungarian Parliament:

"The last drop that caused the cup of indignation to overflow was the attempt of the common Minister of War to increase the number of the conscripts, and as a consequence to augment the budget of war, without rime or reason."

The Hungarian constitution gives Parliament the right of annexing conditions to the granting of credits, and Parliament accordingly demanded the abolition of the Austrian imperial flag, and of the German language, in the Hungarian army. A deadlock succeeded, the end of which it is not easy to foresee. Subsequently the King sent a message conceding everything, excepting the use of Magyar in the Hungarian regiments. The King's reasons for his action are stated in *The Statist* (London). After remarking that other demands are to be granted, it proceeds:

"The King, however, refuses to make Magyar the language of command in the army. And he pleads in defense of his refusal, firstly, that if the concession were made to Hungary, it would have to be made to the Czechs and Poles as well, and then utter confusion would be made in the army. And secondly, he points out that there are not enough of Hungarian officers who are able to speak Magyar, so that the concession could not be carried into effect even if made. The coalition leaders, however, are not satisfied with the Monarch's concessions, and so the matter seems to be at a deadlock."

The writer proceeds to consider what would be the ultimate consequences if Hungary should do as Norway has done with regard to Sweden and secede from the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He says:

"The Roumanians and the Croats are as much excited now as they were in 1848, and if a struggle were to arise between Hungary and Austria, the Croats, as on that occasion, would take sides with Austria. Over and above this, if, when the Emperor Francis Joseph is no longer present to keep the peace, there should be an outburst in Austria-Hungary, and if, in consequence, there were to be foreign intervention, what would become of Hungary? The Germans would be at home in the neighboring German Empire. The Slavs might likewise content themselves in a reformed and liberalized Russia. But the Magyars can not look to any kindred nation. For the sake of Austria-Hungary, for the sake of the whole continent, and for the sake of the world's peace, it is earnestly to be hoped that an arrangement between the King and the Hungarian majority will be quickly arrived at."

René Henry, discussing the situation of Hungary in the *Correspondant* (Paris), thinks it may end in disaster to France; possibly it will tempt the intervention of William II. To quote:

"At this moment Russia is absent and France absorbed in domestic affairs and by the Moroccan difficulties which the Kaiser is complicating. As the maintenance of the integrity of the Hapsburgian Empire becomes doubtful, it is not improbable that audacious Germany will see her opportunity to interpose. . . . To encourage an independent Hungary to apportion the Hapsburgian territory between Italian Austria and the German Empire, which latter would lead both the others by the nose, would be tantamount to making the King of Prussia a Charles V. of the twentieth century, and assuring, whatever chimerical advantages are dreamed of, the unhappiness of Europe and the absolute ruin of France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"WE are not a rich nation," says the *Orebladet* (Christiania), "but we intend to offer our future King, when he turns up, such conditions as are worthy of him and the nation. A monarchy will prove cheaper than a republic, but we Norwegians do not intend to run our monarchy on niggardly lines."

THE LAST RESORT.

The Russian revolutionists might engage a Japanese leader, if they wish to see the Cossacks run.

—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

RUSSIA'S PRESENT NAVY.

NURSE—"You are better off than your papa, little Czarevitch; you still have a few ships."

—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

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"Husband, Wife and Home."—Charles Frederick Goss. (The Vir Publishing Company, $1 net.)

"A Bibliography of Nathaniel Hawthorne."—Compiled by Nina E. Browne. (Houghton Mifflin & Co.)

"Broad-Cast."—Ernest Crosby. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $0.75 net.)

"The Church of Christ." By A Layman. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1 net.)

"The Sunny Side of the Street."—Marshall P. Wilder. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20 net.)

"Forsaking All Others."—Sylla W. Hamilton. (The Neal Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"Paths to Power."—Frank W. Gunsaulus. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.25 net.)

"My Own Story."—Caleb Power. (Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"Special Method in Arithmetic."—Charles A. McMurry, Ph.D. (The Macmillan Company, $0.70.)

"Danish Fairy Legends and Tales."—Hans Christian Andersen. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"The Song of Hiawatha."—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. (The Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Studies in Biblical Law."—Harold M. Wiener. (David Nutt; London.)

"The Thistle of Mount Cedar."—Ursula Tannenforst. (John C. Winston Company, $1.25.)

"The American Family."—Frank N. Hager, A.B., LL. B. (University Publishing Society, New York.)

"All the Year Round Series." Part IV.: Summer.—M. A. L. Lane and Margaret Lane. (Ginn & Co., $0.35.)

"Butterflies and Bees."—Margaret Warner Morley. (Ginn & Co., $0.70.)

"The Music of the Masters, Tchaikovski."—E. Markham Lee. (Brentano's.)

"The Principles of Rhetoric."—Elizabeth H. Spalding, A.B. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"Thirteen Chapters of American History."—Theodore Sutro. (Baker & Taylor Company, $1.50 net.)

"A Reading Journey Through Chautauqua."—Frank Chapin Bray. (Chautauqua Institution.)

"Practical Methods to Insure Success."—H. E. Butler. (L. N. Fowler, London.)

"Black Butterflies."—Berthe St. Luz. (R. F. Fenno Publishing Company.)

"War of the Classes."—Jack London. (Macmillan Company, paper, $0.25)

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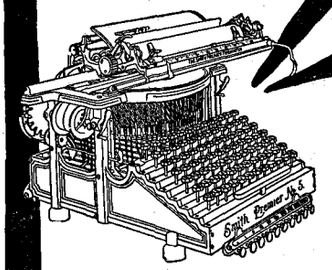

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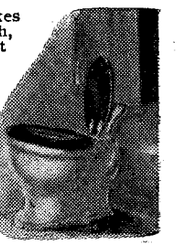

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CURRENT POETRY,

The Flower Maiden.

By Ernest Rhys.

They could not find a mortal wife,
And made him one of flowers:
Her eyes they made of violets,
Wet with their morning showers.

They took the blossom of the oak,
The blossom of the broom,
The blossom of the meadowsweet,
To be her body's bloom.

But they forgot from mother-earth
To beg the kindling coal:
They made for him a wife of flowers,—
But they forgot the soul.

—From Harper's Magazine.

Midsummer Song.

By Clinton Scollard.

Dawnings of amber and amethyst eves;
Soft in the south wind the laughter of leaves;
Breath of the poppy and death of the rose—
Midsummer comes and midsummer goes!

Dapple on cheek of the apple and plum;
Honey-bees droning a die-away hum;
Swales in a shimmer and dales in a doze—
Midsummer comes and midsummer goes!

Darting of dragon-fly, flutter of moth;
Barley in windrow and wheat in the swath;
Hush-song and thrush-song!—the mother-bird knows!—
Midsummer comes and midsummer goes!

Moonlight and noonlight all glamour and gleam;
Hillside and rillside a thrall to the dream;
Capture the rapture before the days close!—
Midsummer comes and midsummer goes!

—From The Cosmopolitan.

From a Lover's Note-Book.

By Richard Le Gallienne.

Sweetheart, I have traveled far,
Led by Love's misguiding star;
Oft it led me very wrong—
Very wrong—and very long
Wandering I a weary way
From the path where good folk say,
Only happiness is found,
Wandered, sweetheart, underground.

Now at last I mount once more
To a blowing sunlit door,
To the health and hope again
Of the world of living men.
Had you never found me there,
Climbing up that weary stair,
Given all the love you gave,
Saved as only love can save,
Surely still I had been found
Wandering, sweetheart, underground.

—From The Cosmopolitan.

For Me, Romance.

By Gelett Burgess.

For me, Romance! The golden lie for me,
That my dedalian gods know well for truth.
Yet not for me to solve their mystery;
The price of that dread secret would be—youth!

—From McClure's Magazine.

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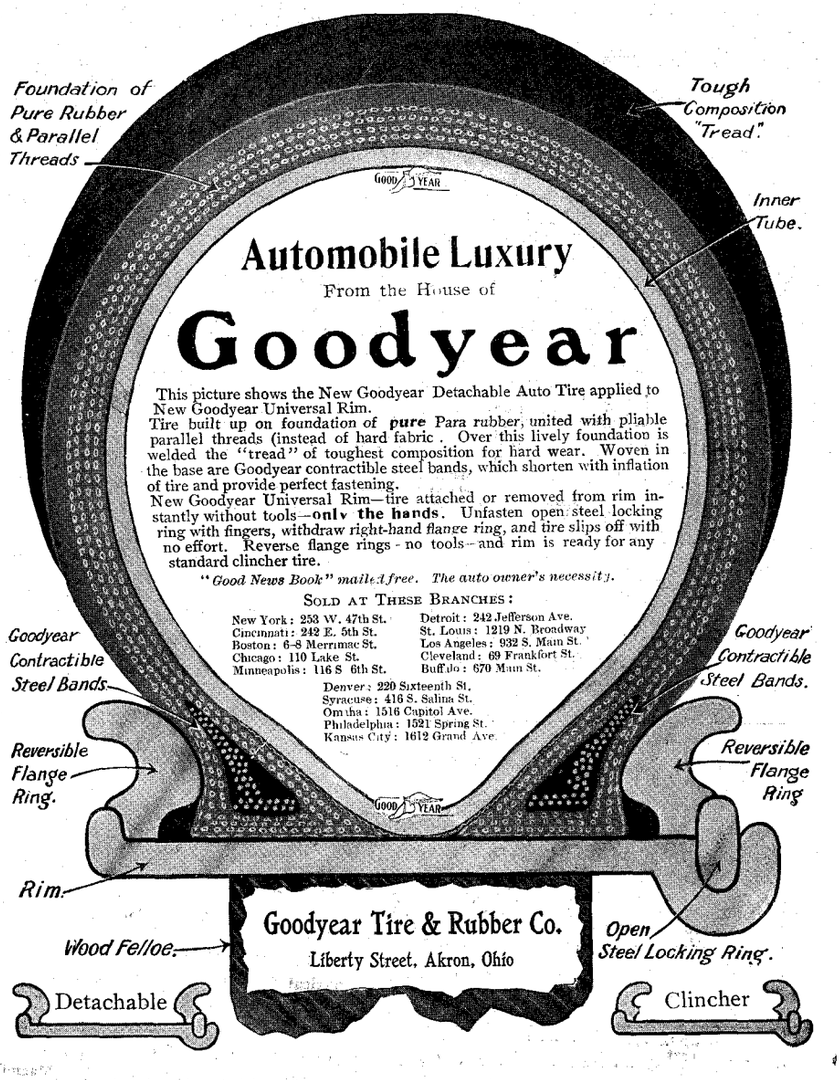
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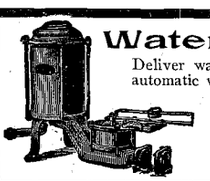

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PERSONAL.

Hannibal Hamlin's Client.—Hannibal Hamlin, for many years United States Senator from Maine, and Vice-President during the Civil War, is credited with the following story on himself by the Boston *Herald:*

An Englishman by the name of Pearson, while passing along the main street in Bangor, stepped in a hole in the sidewalk, and falling, broke his leg. He brought suit against the city for $1,000, and engaged Hamlin as counsel.

Hamlin won his case, but the city appealed to the Supreme Court. Here, also, the decision was for Hamlin's client.

After settling up the claim, Hamlin sent for his client and handed him $1.

"What's this?" asked the Englishman.

"That's your damages, after taking out my fee, the cost of appeal, and several other expenses," said Hamlin.

The Englishman looked at the dollar, and then at Hamlin, "What's the matter with this," he said; "is it bad?"

Grant Had Faith in Sherman.—A graphic account of how he carried to Grant before Richmond the news of General Sherman's advance through North Carolina on his march to the sea in 1865, is told in a recent issue of *Harper's Weekly* by Adjutant S. H. M. Byers, of the Fifth Iowa Infantry. After a perilous trip he finally reached Grant's headquarters at City Point.

"I ripped open my clothing, handed him my despatches, and excitedly watched the pleased changes on his flushed face while he hurriedly read the great news I had brought from Sherman," says Mr. Byers. "General Ord happened in at the moment, and the good news was repeated to him. Ord clanked his spurs together, rubbed his hands, and manifested joy. 'I had *my* fears, I had *my* fears,' he muttered. 'And I, not a bit,' said Grant, springing from his seat by the window. 'I knew Sherman—I knew my man.'"

Rogers's Service to American Literature.—Henry H. Rogers, vice-president and acting executive of the Standard Oil, has other interests besides making money for himself. A story printed in *The World's Work* tells of his friendship and service for Mark Twain, and reveals a phase of his character that is little known. The story is told as follows:

"Once, years ago, Mr. Rogers read 'Roughing It.' He liked it so much that he read it again. Then he read it to his wife and to his children. He said, 'If I ever have the chance to help the man who wrote it, I will.' And the chance came.

"When Webster & Company (of which Mark Twain was a member) failed, every asset of the famous humorist, including the copyrights of his books, went down in the wreck. It was what is called 'a bad failure.' Mr. Clemens surrendered everything. Not long afterward, he walked into the Murray Hill Hotel one night with Dr. Rice, a well-known New York specialist. A man with a white mustache was seated on a divan.

"'There's a man you ought to know,' said Dr. Rice, 'and he'd like to know you. That's Henry H. Rogers.'

"Dr. Rice presented Mr. Clemens. Mr. Rogers knew of the Webster failure. He asked permission to be of service. In forty-eight hours he was managing the author's business affairs. He gave his time, worth thousands of dollars a day, to recoup the fortunes of a broken literary man. Into it he put all his business acumen and energy. He found that Webster & Company owed Mrs. Clemens personally $65,000 cash lent from her own pocket, upon the firm's notes. He made her a preferred creditor, and to secure the claim gave

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her the copyrights of her husband's books. In this way the books were saved for Mr. Clemens. They have been his principal assets. They were worth more to him then than the gift of half a million dollars in cash. Mr. Rogers saw Mr. Clemens safely through these trying business troubles. But he did not stop there. Ever since he has, with a few others, constituted himself a guardian of Mr. Clemens's business affairs. Last year he aided in consummating the deal for the publication of Mark Twain's complete works, which placed the author beyond financial care for the rest of his days. Out of that service has grown an affectionate friendship between the men, remarkable for its contrast—on the one hand the astute, vigilant man, with his finger always on the business pulse, and on the other, the lovable, dreamy humorist. They meet often, play euchre, and go on yachting trips."

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

July 15. M. Witte confers with the Czar and the announcement is made that Witte will act as chief peace plenipotentiary.

July 16.—Advices from Tokyo are to the effect that the Japanese are now completely in control of Southern Saghalien. The Russians have been driven northward out of Korea, now holding but two positions south of the Tumen River. It is said that a large Russian force is advancing from Vladivostok, with a view of checking the Japanese advance beyond the Tumen.

July 17.—M. Witte declares that tho both the Emperor and himself desire peace, he greatly fears that Japan's terms will not be acceptable.

July 18.—Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Great Britain, says the public mistakes the Japanese for angels if they expect his government to be moderate in negotiating peace terms with Russia.

July 19.—Admiral Kamimura reports the shelling of Russian forces on the coasts of Saghalin and Northeastern Korea. Witte leaves St. Petersburg for Washington by way of Paris and Baron Komura, the Japanese peace plenipotentiary, arrives at Port Townsend, Washington.

July 21.—Nearly five hundred Russians, it is reported, have surrendered to the Japanese of Saghalien. Japanese warships are reported off the mouth of the Amur River.

July 22.—The President makes public the text of China's note to the Powers in which it is declared that no provision affecting the empire in the treaty of peace will be held valid without the approval of Pekin.

RUSSIA.

July 15.—Three persons are killed and six wounded by a volley fired by Cossacks in an anti-Government demonstration at Lodz.

July 18.—Deposition of Emperor Nicholas and the establishment of a regency for his infant son are urged by a large party of Zemstvoists at Moscow.

July 19. The congress of Zemstvos meets at Moscow and adopts resolutions accepting the rescript commission's plan of a national assembly as a means to form a compact body which might be able to gain real representation. The vice-Governor of Helsingfors is wounded by a bomb, and an attempt to kill M. Pobiedonosteff, chief procurator of the Holy Synod, is frustrated.

July 20.—The Zemstvo Congress meets again at Moscow without Government interference and discusses the scheme for a constitution.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 16.—Venezuela opens eight new ports, apparently with the intention of diverting trade from cities whose customs dues are partly required for the payment of foreign creditors.

A petition, signed by 3,853,238 Catholics who are opposed to the separation of Church and State in France, is presented to the French Senatorial Commission.

July 17.—China is sending four representatives abroad to study foreign politics.

King Oscar of Sweden declares that he freely forgives Norway for seceding and strongly opposes a forcible reunion, which he declares, would be a "millstone about our necks."

July 20. The Balfour government is defeated in the House of Commons on the motion to reduce the membership of the Irish Land Commission, and the resignation of the Ministry is demanded by the Liberals and the Irish.

Domestic.

July 15. In a letter to Attorney-General Moody, directing a thorough investigation of the cotton leak scandal, President Roosevelt describes

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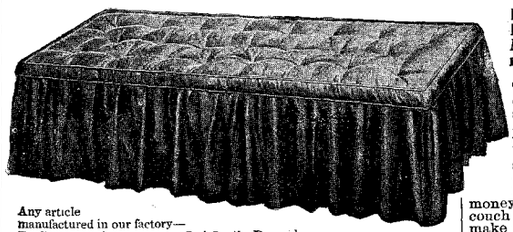

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Holmes, the dismissed assistant statistician, as a greater scoundrel than if he had stolen money from the Government.

The Arkansas Supreme Court declares valid the anti-trust law, which shuts out from the State all old-line insurance companies that maintain a rating agreement.

July 16.—General W. W. Blackmar, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., dies at Boisé, Idaho.

Commander Peary's exploring ship *Roosevelt* sails from New York on its search for the North Pole.

July 17.—Elihu Root, special counsel for Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia, advises him that he can bring criminal prosecutions against certain municipal officials.

A wave of extreme heat, extending from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast, kills scores of persons in the large cities.

July 18.—John Hyde, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, which is involved in the cotton leak scandal, resigns.

The shares of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, bought from H. H. Hyde by Thomas F. Ryan are placed in control of the Equitable trustees.

July 19.—Elihu Root takes the oath of office as Secretary of State.

Mr. Morton dismisses Thomas Jordan, comptroller of the Equitable, for refusing to explain the society's loan of $685,000 from the Mercantile Trust Company.

July 20.—The New York Assembly fails to adopt a resolution to remove Justice Warren B. Hooker from the Supreme Court bench.

Governor Higgins, of New York, recommends a legislative committee to investigate the whole field of life insurance.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago is apparently at an end, many of the men surrendering unconditionally.

July 21.—By the explosion of a boiler on the U. S. gunboat Bennington, in San Diego Harbor, thirty-nine men are killed, and nearly 100 are wounded.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson appoints a new board of four men to prepare the Government crop reports, and adopts new methods to prevent "leaks" in advance.

Effervescent.—Little Bob had never tasted soda-water before, so knew nothing about the after-effects of the foamy drink. Uncle Lewis took him to the corner drug-store and "treated" him to a glass, and Bobby gulped it down, then in a moment put his hand to his face, saying:

"Oh, Uncle Lew, my nose feels like my foot is asleep!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Getting Even.—During the South African War, when that country was under martial law, every letter which was sent home had to pass through the hands of the Press censor.

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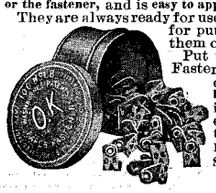

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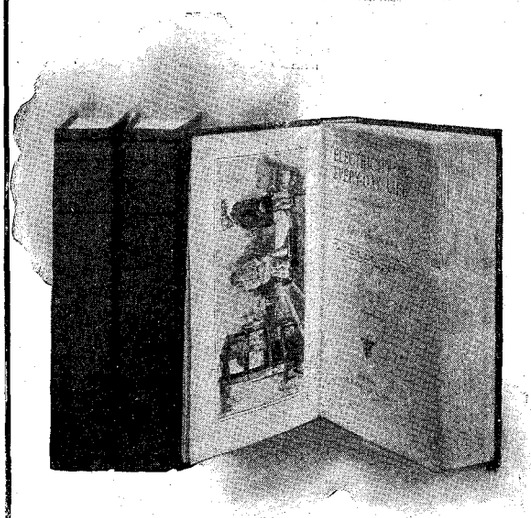

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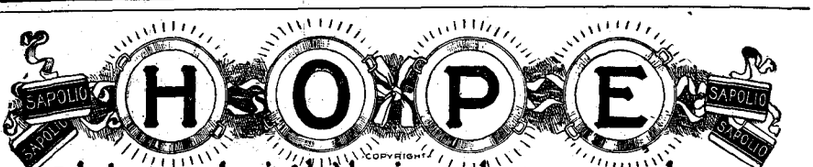

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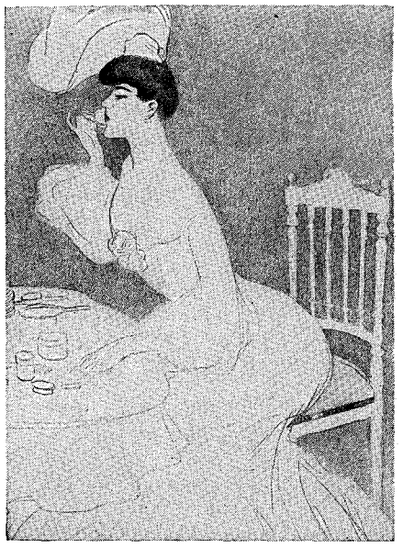

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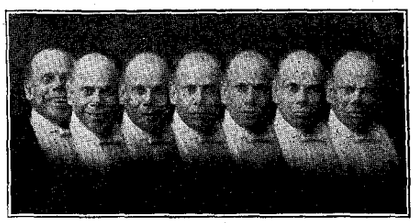

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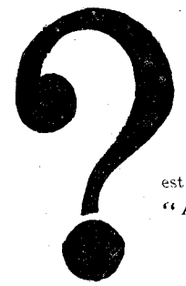

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